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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday unanimously confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payne. At a hearing on the bill providing for a State hospital for consumptives, physicians argued in favor of the project. The compromise measures for payment of the school teachers were advanced in both houses. The Senate passed several bills, and favorable reports on others were ordered. —Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In an angry debate over the Philippines in the Senate yesterday Senator Hawley of Connecticut denounced the utterances of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota as treasonable. Senator Lodge read a letter from Admiral Dewey denying the statements recently made public in a pamphlet by Aguinaldo. The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico decided to recommend that the tariff on imports from the island be 25 per cent. of the present rate. Expansion was discussed in the House. Mr. Roberts of Utah has made a demand for pay and mileage. Admiral Dewey appeared before the House Committee on Pensions to urge pensions for those dependent upon dead naval officers who were under his comand at Manila.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The London Chronicle estimates Gen. Buller's losses north of the Tugela at 2,000. Many additional casualties have been reported. The belief is growing in London that another desperate effort will be made to relieve Ladysmith. Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has left Pretoria for Ladysmith. Gen. White sends word from Ladysmith that he can hold out. The attacks on the Salisbury Government were continued in the House of Commons yesterday. The Chinese Emperor continues to issue edicts in his own name. Zola was yesterday acquitted of the charge of libel brought by Judet. Austria contemplates buying arms and artillery. Santo Domingo has paid the balance of the American Bridge Company's claim. It is reported that the Soudanese in Khartoum have rebelled.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The condition of Mr. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, is said to be alarming.

The improvement of the harbor of New York will be provided for in the Sundry Civil bill.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid transit system, announced yesterday that he had withdrawn his application for bonds from all the surety companies.

Page 3.

W. J. Bryan addressed two large meetings at Portland, Me., and was enthusiastically greeted.

Page 4.

The Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden attracted a big crowd yesterday.

Page 8.

The steamers State of Nebraska and the Ethiopia arrived in port yesterday.

The Molineux trial will again go over. Juror Brown, who has been ill, is expected to appear in court Monday next.

Page 9.

The January Grand Jury yesterday handed in a presentment suggesting a reform in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

Page 14.

The assignment of the firm of Tunstall & Co. was announced yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

NOT DEAD AFTER ALL.

Shanghai Report that the Chinese Emperor Is Issuing Edicts in His Own Name.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Emperor Kwang-Su continues to issue edicts in his own name. Nanking and Wu-Chang officials consider that his immediate retirement is improbable."

HARBOR WORK TO CONTINUE.

Improvements in New York Will Be Provided for in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Although there is to be no River and Harbor bill at this session of Congress, and the $40,000,000 appropriated heretofore will be made to cover the expense of all improvements carried on under the head of river and harbor improvements, it is asserted by Chairman Burton and other members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors that this course will not interfere with or interrupt the works that have been put under continuous contracts, like the New York Harbor improvements. These will be provided for in the Sundry Civil bill.

According to this understanding money will be appropriated for the improvement of the East Channel across Sandy Hook bar to the open sea, for which the River and Harbor bill of 1899 authorized an expenditure up to $3,000,000 to complete the work. The Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel improvement comes under a similar arrangement. Other schemes of improvement, if they have not on hand unexpended appropriations, will have to wait until the next River and Harbor bill is made up.

OLIVER H. DURRELL DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Oliver H. Durrell, one of the most prominent merchants of Boston, died to-night at his home at Cambridge after a brief illness of cancer of the stomach. He was a native of Cambridge and was fifty years old. From a $1.50 a week position in the house of Brown, Dutton & Co., he rose to be the head of the firm of Brown, Durrell & Co., the largest house in the United States in its line which is small wares, notions, &c.

For many years Mr. Durrell was the firm's foreign buyer and made annual trips to Europe. In November last he was elected a member of the Executive Council, but he was in Egypt on a pleasure trip at the time, and had not been sworn in at the time of his death.

Mr. Durrell was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave liberally to all its causes. He was President of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association and his gifts to it amounted to $15,000. All Cambridge charities benefited by his life, and will benefit still further in his decease.

It was his view that wealth was given in trust, and he acted upon this principle. Mrs. Durrell and two sons and a daughter survive him.

Modelers Protest Against Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—To each and every Trustee of the Art Institute a committee appointed by the Modelers' League of America has sent a protest against the teachers in the institute, with the help of their pupils, executing work for commercial purposes in competition with organized labor. The protest urges that the teachers be paid a larger salary, so that "pot boiling" would not have to be resorted to in order to make a respectable living. The Art Institute officers have promised to make an investigation.

Fastest to Palm Beach and Miami, Fla. Through Pullman car leaving New York daily 8:55 A. M. via Penn. R. R., arrives Palm Beach and Miami next evening. Only line one night out. 2 other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

Superb Train Service to St. Louis and Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad. Fastest and finest.—Adv.

BULLER'S LOSSES PLACED AT 2,000

Forty Per Cent. of the Men Engaged at Spion Kop Fell.

ATTACK IS TO BE CONTINUED

Drifts of the Tugela River Are Still Held by the British.

Belief Grows in London that Another Desperate Effort Will Be Made to Relieve Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Gen. Buller's additional casualty lists of the battle of Spion Kop, Jan. 24, and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit, Jan. 17 and Jan. 20, shows 139 men killed, 391 wounded, and 63 missing, a total of 593.

The supplemental lists fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,300 reported thus far for Gen. Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000.

Gen. Buller telegraphs from Spearman's Camp, under to-day's date, that Col. Thorneycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement at Spion Kop. Gen. Buller adds:

"It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early Jan. 24, and that under a loss of at least 40 per cent. he directed the defense with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout was admirable."

The 40 per cent. loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered except possibly at Albuera.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to The Morning Post, which describes the recrossing of the Tugela, says:

"The army is exasperated, not defeated. Gen. Buller will persevere, and all will come right in the end."

It is stated in another dispatch that Gen. Buller still holds the Tugela drifts, and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, discussing the military situation, takes it for granted that Gen. Buller intends to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith. He seizes the occasion to express the greatest admiration for the dauntless spirit of the British Army and a regret that the main thing is lacking, namely, proper leadership. He says:

"The whole manhood of the nation is moved by the same spirit as stirs the troops on the Tugela. Cannot the Government pluck up heart to lead like men a nation of men, to drop the past and to plan on a proper scale, arming the empire for whatever struggle may be in store?"

To-day's dispatches from Ladysmith and Cape Town give a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all the reports of an intention on Gen. Buller's part to try again. While all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to succor Gen. White.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, showing the existence of better conditions there than is generally believed to be the case, have been received with intense satisfaction, though there is no unreasoning overconfidence, as may be judged from The Pall Mall Gazette's remark:

"Let us, while preparing for the worst, hope for the best."

The possibility of Gen. Buller making another dash appears to depend greatly on the exact position of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade. Beyond the understanding that it is on the north side of the Tugela River, everything is a matter of supposition. It will easily be seen that if Gen. Lyttleton still holds the drifts on the north side Gen. Buller retains the openings, and might attempt another advance by way of Potgieter's or some neighboring drift. But the vagueness regarding the position of Gen. Lyttleton resolves all this into the purest surmise.

From the other columns there is not much news of any kind, and it would require something of overwhelming importance to distract from the absorbing interest in Ladysmith's dilemma. Presumably, there will come during the day some stereotyped message from Lord Roberts saying there is no change in the situation.

However, there are interesting cable dispatches telling the story of Spion Kop. Winston Churchill says that Col. Thorneycroft, who replaced the wounded Gen. Woodgate, is the hitherto unnamed officer who gave the order to retire, and fully justifies him in so doing. Churchill says the Boer losses were greater than those of the British.

A dispatch from Spearman's Farm, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, describing the fight and retirement from Spion Kop, says:

"We filed down sadly, but in perfect order. The King's Royal Rifles' Colonel was struck down at the moment a heliograph message ordering the retirement was handed to him.

"The enemy is holding thanksgiving services to-night.

"The surgeons who ascended the hill were allowed to remove our wounded. The scene at the top was a fearful and terrible witness to the destructiveness of the artillery. All day our stretcher bearers were busy carrying down men."

"Col. Thorneycroft was not aware of this when he ordered the retirement, and he actually met the artillery coming up. Gen. Woodgate was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right, and had to be held down on the stretcher.

"A curious incident is related of the fighting on Jan. 24. One of the Lancasters, while firing from the prone position, had his head taken clean off by a shell. To the amazement of his comrades the headless trunk quietly rose, stood upright a few seconds, and then fell."

WHITE SAYS HE CAN HOLD OUT.

LADYSMITH, Sunday, Jan. 28, (heliographed to Swartz Kop, north of the Tugela River.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from Gen. Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, cheery, and confident. Disease is disappearing, and there is no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass.

We can hear Gen. Buller's guns still working, and it is rumored in camp that he is advancing along another line. The Boer laagers around are again full of men, who have returned from the Upper Tugela.

The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colenso, where they are in great force. Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Strong bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgieter's Drift.

BOER FORCE UNDERESTIMATED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Blue Book has been published containing a quantity of correspondence relating to the defense of Natal. It contains urgent letters and telegrams from the Natal Government, from dates as early as May last up to the outbreak of hostilities, asking reinforcements.

On Aug. 3 Mr. Chamberlain wired: "Arrangements to send 2,000 troops are in progress."

The Natal Ministry grew more alarmed, and on Sept. 6 implored the Imperial Government to avoid a rupture until further reinforcements had arrived. Five thousand seven hundred men were ordered from India. The correspondence shows that Sir William Penn Symmons thought 4,000 men would be enough to secure the integrity of Natal, and this view was apparently concurred in by the Cape authorities.

TREASON AMONG CAPE DUTCH?

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Evidence is accumulating that something beyond a tacit understanding existed between the Boer Executives and the inner circle of the Afrikander Bond concerning what should follow the ripening rebellion at the outbreak of war. Fully 5,000 colonial Dutchmen have joined the enemy.

"The Boers, however, believed that this number would be multiplied ten fold. Consequently, the Afrikander Bond is now execrated at Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

BOERS STATE THEIR LOSSES.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the Boer casualties at Spion Kop were 53 men killed and 120 wounded.

TO CUT WHITE'S WATER SUPPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the War Department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith, and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided upon a change of tactics.

"Huge quantities of timber and sandbags and hundreds of Kafirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming Kilp River, some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and to drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb-proof caves, so as to expose them to shell fire."

Britons Drafted by the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.—Kimberley heliographed to the Modder River Friday, Jan. 26, that all the British subjects in the Barkly West District had been ordered to take up arms by and for the Boers, under a penalty of £37 or three months at hard labor. About 300 men are affected by this order.

Webster Davis Goes to Ladysmith.

PRETORIA, Jan. 31.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington, accompanied by United States Consul Hollis and the State Attorney, started to-day for the Boer head laager, at Ladysmith, in the President's saloon carriage.

American Scouts Join the British.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

Soudanese in Khartoum Rebel?

PARIS, Jan. 31.—There is a rumor in official circles, but not traceable to authoritative sources, that a rebellion has occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. There are only 150 white British soldiers there under command of a Major. The Soudanese force consists of two battalions, with a total of 1,500 men.

Mineral Riches in the Transvaal.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Colonial Society to-day Herr Schmeisser, a mining engineer who visited the Transvaal in 1893 for the German Government, spoke of the mineral wealth the country contained —iron, coal, and limestone deposits, and lead, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, and antimony ores, all of which must in future be worked. In the discussion that followed Chief Engineer Klinkey of the Transvaal said that all the gold mines continued pumping and that they were not in danger. He added that the Government of the Transvaal was operating some of them.

NEWS OF BIG JEWEL ROBBERY.

Capt. McClusky Sends Out a Circular Giving a Long List — Likely Stolen from Philadelphia.

A circular was sent out by Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau on Jan. 24 to every police captain and to every pawnbroker giving in detail the description of a large quantity of jewels, believed to have been stolen and reported at first valued at $60,000.

The list of jewels enumerated is long enough to fill half a column of type and includes diamonds, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, pearls, opals and emeralds set in rings, pins, brooches, sunbursts, stars, wreaths and odd forms, as well as several gold watches.

The jewels, it is thought, are those stolen on Jan. 23 from the firm of Joseph N. Davison & Son of Philadelphia, because a circular identical with that issued by Capt. McClusky was sent out on the following day by the Philadelphia police.

It is also stated that the police are looking for an employe of that firm, who is said to be missing. The Philadelphia jewels are said to be valued at $6,000, instead of $60,000, the sum given by the New York police.

MR. PHELPS'S CONDITION WORSE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—The weakness of E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, is alarming. The pneumonia still continues to clear, but a weakened heart action adds seriousness to his condition.

The attending physician still says that the patient may recover.

The Queen Inquires About Mr. Phelps.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Queen to-day sent to the American Embassy to inquire as to the condition of ex-United States Minister Phelps. A cable message from Mrs. Phelps was communicated to Osborne House this afternoon informing her Majesty that Mr. Phelps is recovering slowly, but is still very weak.

Charles H. Duell Gives a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Commissioner of Patents Charles H. Duell gave a dinner for gentlemen last night in honor of the Secretary of the Interior. Those invited to meet him were Senator T. C. Platt of New York, Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Representative James S. Sherman of New York, Representative Lucius N. Littauer of New York, Representative James M. E. O'Grady of New York, Representative Michael E. Driscoll of New York, and Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes.

Finest in the World.
The Pennsylvania Limited combines every comfort of home, convenience of an office, and luxury of a palace. Leaves for Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati every morning via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOND CRISIS ENDS

Contractor McDonald Withdraws Applications from Surety Companies.

THEIR INDEMNITY DEMANDS

Full Security Required for $6,000,000 —Mr. Belmont's Plans for Guarantee and Construction Unannounced.

Smiling, and with an air of confidence, as if a great load had been lifted from his mind, John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, announced yesterday afternoon that he had withdrawn his application for bonds from all the surety companies, and that he would build the road "as sure as guns."

Mr. McDonald made this statement immediately after a visit to a conference of surety company representatives, who met in the Broadway office of Andrew Freedman, resident Director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, where he astonished them by calmly announcing that the matter was ended so far as they were concerned. After that there was nothing more to do. The meeting broke up in short order, and the surety officials departed. The differences between Mr. McDonald and the surety companies related to the question of indemnity which it was required Mr. McDonald should furnish.

The meeting at Mr. Freedman's office was held soon after 1 o'clock. There were present President Lyman of the American Surety Company, President John R. Bland of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, and Mr. Freedman; Vice President Goodrich of the National Surety Company, John A. Sullivan, general manager of the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia. Vice President Platt of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was not present, his company having the day before stated the terms on which it would consent to take a certain amount of the liability, the terms then being rejected. This company, instead of having withdrawn as reported yesterday, was, according to Mr. Platt, simply awaiting future developments. This company, it was positively declared, drew up its conditions on the "basis of justice to its stockholders," and presented them to Mr. McDonald, feeling at the time they would be rejected. They were, promptly, and the company felt two days ago that it was practically out of the race.

MR. McDONALD WITHDRAWS.

Mr. McDonald settled his business with the companies represented in a few minutes. When he came out of Mr. Freedman's office he said: "Well, its all over with the surety companies. I have just given notice that I have withdrawn my application for bonds, and the applications of those who have represented me, from all the surety companies. I said to them that it was useless to keep on any longer. I simply refused their offers, but if at any time I should happen to want them there is no unpleasantness to close the way. I cannot say just what terms they offered, or on what particular ground I have withdrawn. We simply could not get together, that's all. I expect to secure my qualifications by other means, and the road will be built by me as sure as guns. Make no mistake on that. Everything will be all right in a few days, and I don't think I will want any extra time."

Mr. McDonald refused to say what progress has been made in the formation of the construction company headed by August Belmont & Co.

Andrew Freedman, on being asked the cause of withdrawal, said: "As Mr. McDonald has given us notice that he has withdrawn, we are absolutely out of it. That means, I suppose, that he has arranged to give bonds from other sources."

"Do you know," was asked, "that the Construction Company has arranged to go on his bonds?"

"That I cannot say, but I imagine so. We are not in the confidence of the Construction Company, but we are sorry that affairs have taken this trend. This company has been ready at all times to take a slice of the bonds. The withdrawal really did come as a surprise."

"Is there any truth in the report that the surety companies held back until they heard that Mr. Belmont had become Mr. McDonald's backer?"

"Not so far as we are concerned. We were ready from the first had certain conditions been complied with."

Mr. Freedman would not say just what those conditions were.

DEMANDED FULL INDEMNITY.

Vice President Goodrich of the National Surety Company said he did not know what Mr. McDonald's object was in withdrawing unless it was a question of indemnity.

"There was no allusion to personal bonds," said he. "We, the surety companies, required that full security for the $6,000,000 be deposited."

"To remain in force how long?"

"As long as the work should go on. Mr. McDonald has an excellent reputation as a contractor, but at the same time we deemed it only consistent to make this requirement. There was no question of percentage whatever. Moreover, there was no disagreement in the sense of ill-feeling."

In reply to other questions, Mr. Goodrich said he supposed Mr. McDonald would present his sureties through the Construction Company, but he did not know who is with Mr. Belmont in the matter.

At the office of August Belmont & Co. this declaration was made by Mr. Belmont, through a representative: "Mr. Belmont has as yet nothing to say. When he is ready he will make a statement."

Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Board said he thought that Mr. McDonald could carry on the contract, either with or without the surety companies. The question of indemnity, he said, was the stumbling block. The extra cost of indemnity bonds would have been too great.

An explanation on excellent authority, in line with that offered by Mr. Goodrich, was given as to the exactions of the surety companies. This is that they considered the cost of the tunnel might possibly run above the contract price of $35,000,000, and if failure should come, or Mr. McDonald should die, the companies would find themselves in difficulty, especially if the cost should run above the contract price. Therefore they exacted a steel-clad provision for the full bond, in gilt-edged negotiable securities.

WALL STREET'S OPINION.

When it was learned in Wall Street that Mr. McDonald had withdrawn, the statement was freely made by those who have been watching rapid transit affairs that the matter is now as good as settled. One who is more or less familiar with Mr. Belmont's affairs said:

"McDonald never would have gone to the surety companies to-day unless he had come to a satisfactory conclusion with Mr. Belmont. It may be set down as positive that the Construction Company is about ready for action. That is my way of looking at it."

Edward M. Shepard of the counsel for the Rapid Transit Board seemed somewhat surprised when informed of what Mr. McDonald had done. He made this statement:

"If Mr. McDonald has withdrawn his applications from the surety companies, it is, as I assume, because their requirements are, in his opinion, unreasonably onerous. There is no law making it necessary that the sureties shall be these surety companies, or, in fact, any surety companies. It is necessary, of course, that if individuals go on Mr. McDonald's bonds, their solvency must be approved by the board."

Mr. Shepard said he had no knowledge of the make-up of the Construction Company, but it was obvious, he added, that if the capitalists who are with Mr. McDonald themselves go on the bonds, they will save the commissions which would otherwise go to the surety companies.

The make-up of the construction company was a subject of considerable speculation in financial circles yesterday. One of Mr. Belmont's friends, while disclaiming any positive knowledge of his proceedings in reference to the company, said he thought the syndicate would be made up among bankers.

NAMES THE ROTHSCHILDS.

"McDonald," said he, "has no doubt demonstrated to Mr. Belmont that he can make money out of this contract, and, therefore, Mr. Belmont in his own way is going ahead. I think the Rothschilds will take a slice of the company's stock, and if I were to guess again I should say Kuhn, Loeb & Company, Wilson, Lanier & Company, J. Pierpont Morgan, and possibly Thomas F. Ryan.

"I think that Mr. Belmont will form a company of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000. He could form a company of ten millions as easily as he could five millions if he is convinced that the enterprise is a good one. It is a very wise move to go ahead regardless of the surety companies. The syndicate will save big commissions and be clear of the onerous exactions that I know have been imposed."

A rumor was current during the day that an application might be made to the Supreme Court for a reduction of the bond. Mr. Shepard said if this were so he did not think the application would come from the Rapid Transit Board.

Touching upon a possible extension of time being asked by the contractor beyond twenty days, the Rapid Transit Commissioners have indicated that a reasonable extension would be granted, should Mr. McDonald ask it. There was no change in the opinions yesterday of Mr. Orr or his associates on the board in this respect.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the amendment to the rapid transit act which provides that the Controller may issue the bonds as needed without reference to the Municipal Assembly.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to arrange for a public celebration when ground shall be broken for the tunnel.

Rapid Transit Bill to be Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-night that he had no requests for a hearing on the Rapid Transit bill, which he expects to receive from the Mayor of New York City. He will sign the bill when he receives it, unless opposition develops. To-day none has been brought to the attention of the Governor.

CHICAGO TALKS OF A TUNNEL.

Plans Recently Adopted Here May Be Considered by Its Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Chicago's need of an underground railway system down town is to be considered by the Special Traction Committee appointed by Mayor Harrison. Alderman Goldzier will present an order to the City Council Monday night, directing that the plans recently adopted in New York for tunneling Broadway and other streets be considered carefully by the Street Car Commission.

"Even if the Council should not be disposed to let a contract to an independent company, as New York has done," said Mr. Goldzier, "it is eminently proper that the convenience of citizens should be maintained."

FAMOUS SPORTING MAN DEAD.

He Was the Marquis of Queensberry, Author of the Prize Ring Rules of That Name.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Queensberry is dead.

Sir John Sholto Douglas, eighth Marquis of Queensberry, was born July 20, 1844. He was the author of the well-known Queensberry boxing rules, under which all prize ring contests of importance are now conducted.

He was the eldest son of the seventh Marquis, his mother being a daughter of Gen. Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart. The seventh Marquis was killed at Kinmount, Aug. 6, 1858, by the accidental explosion of his gun, and the late peer succeeded to the title when fourteen years old. The peculiar reputation of the name he bore was probably responsible for the fact that Lord Queensberry was never the recipient of any honors such as fall to most peers of much less noble descent. He was never a Lord Lieutenant of his county, nor attached to the Court in any capacity; he was not even asked to become the head of any of the volunteer regiments.

His single period of semi-public life was as a representative peer for Scotland, which position he occupied from 1872 to 1880. In spite of the importance of the title, the Marquisate of Queensberry does not carry with it a seat in the House of Lords, and the Marquis, unlike most Scotch peers of his degree, did not have an English earldom or barony to give him the right to take part in the deliberations of the upper house.

Feb. 23, 1896, Lord Queensberry married Miss Sibyl Montgomery, a younger daughter of Alfred Montgomery, and granddaughter of a Scotch baronet. Four sons and one daughter resulted from the marriage. The eldest, Francis Archibald, Viscount Drumlanrig, was born in 1867, and died in 1894, unmarried. He was a young man of great promise, a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and for a time presented the anomaly of sitting as a peer in the House of Lords, while his father was unable to assist in the deliberations of that body or to be elected to the House of Commons. The Viscount was elevated to the peerage, as Baron Kelhead, in 1893, after serving for some years as a lord in waiting to the Queen.

The second son, who now succeds his father, is Percy Sholto, Lord Douglas of Hawick. Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas, the third son, became notorious on account of his connection with a sensational case of some time back. The youngest son, Lord Sholto Douglas, also became well known recently, especially in this country, through marrying an American concert hall singer and dancer. The only daughter, the Lady Edith Gertrude Douglas, is unmarried.

The Marchioness of Queensberry secured a divorce from her husband in January, 1887, and in November, 1893, he married Miss Ethel Weedon, daughter of Edward Charles Weedon of Eastbourne. One year later this marriage was also dissolved in the Court of Probate and Divorce.

AN UNDERWRITERS' MANAGER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association this afternoon, the reorganization committee unanimously recommended to the association that Clarence S. Pellet be made the salaried manager. The proposition is that Mr. Pellet shall retire from the local business and devote his time exclusively to the management of the association affairs under a three-year guarantee. The salary is to be $10,000.

It is necessary to revise the constitution before Mr. Pellet can be elected manager. There is a sentiment on the street against the election of a manager to whom the association shall pay $10,000 a year.

MRS. LAWTON HEARS OF FUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Until she reached this city Mrs. Lawton knew nothing of the fund raised by the American people. The news was taken aboard by Pilot Reed and communicated to Mrs. Lawton by Lieut. Col. Edwards, the dead soldier's Adjutant General.

"Oh, how kind, how kind," she sobbed, and completely overcome, she sank down upon a divan and cried like a child.

"It had always been Henry's ambition and mine," she said, presently, "to have a home for the children, but I had despaired of it."

Everybody in the cabin came forward and congratulated Mrs. Lawton in turn.

A Curious Water Level.
The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

KNOWS GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN

James Sutton, a Sheriff, Under Arrest, Says He Knows Who Fired the Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—A man has been arrested in Louisville who says he knows all about the Goebel assassination. He is James L. Sutton, Sheriff of Whitley County.

Sutton came down from Frankfort last night, and registered soon after his arrival at the Victoria Hotel. To the clerk he said he had been to Frankfort to take some prisoners to the penitentiary. He was assigned to a room on the third floor and fronting on the Ninth Street side. Before going up, he talked so excitedly as to arouse the suspicions of the clerk. He had been in his room probably an hour when Dr. J. E. Jones, a regular boarder at the hotel, notified the clerk that the man in the room next to him was either crazy or drunk. Sutton was the man referred to. Dr. Jones said he moaned continually from the time he entered the room, and every now and then exclaimed:

"I'm not the man who shot Goebel, but I know who did."

Patrolmen McGoff and Hoeflin were summoned. The door to Sutton's room was locked when they tried it. At this moment they heard a window raised in the room.

"He's jumped," said McGoff, and made for the street.

Sutton was going at a good pace up Broadway when the officers saw him. When he caught sight of his pursuers he turned into Seventh Street. The patrolmen were close on him as he dashed down Lucas Place. Another turn brought him into a blind alley. Here he was caught, lying face down. A 38-calibre Colt revolver was found on his person together with a cartridge belt. Another pistol that he had on at the hotel had evidently been thrown away in the chase.

While on his way to jail Sutton told the officers that he knew the man who shot Goebel. The patrolmen say he appeared greatly excited, but was not under the influence of liquor.

An effort to see Sutton this morning proved unsuccessful. He lay in a dark corner of his cell, and refused to say a word. It is understood that Sheriff Pflanz will put Sutton through a thorough questioning.

WHITTAKER DENIES GUILT.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—Harlan Whittaker, who was suspected of having shot Senator Goebel and who was brought here last night from Frankfort, was somewhat nervous to-day as a result of the excitement, but he still persisted in asserting his innocence and said he had no fear of the outcome of his trial.

"I did not shoot Goebel," said he, "and never thought of doing so. I was there simply as a friend of Taylor to see with the others that he had justice done him.

"I was sitting in the State House when we heard the shots fired. Two other men were there, and they were talking about insurance. One of them had a brown beard, and if they will, they can come forward and clear me. But I am not afraid, for I know I am innocent, and that when the case comes up I will be cleared. They cannot convict an innocent man. They can't show where I shot at Mr. Goebel, and all there is against me is that I had the pistols, but if they arrested everybody in Frankfort who was armed, half the population would be in jail before the day was over."

So many people called at the jail to see Whittaker that Jailer Pflanz ordered him confined in an upper room.

CAN IDENTIFY THE ASSASSIN.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Burke, from whose offices the shot that felled Senator Goebel was supposed to have been fired, was seen at his home, in Newport, to-day:

"I was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting," he said. "Monday night two well-appearing strangers asked permission to sleep in my office over night. They said they could find no place to sleep, as all the hotels were full. I gave them permission, but suppose they left the office the next morning."

"Could you identify either of them if you were to see them again?"

"I think I could. I am going to Frankfort to-day, and I will do all in my power to aid in the detection of the man or men who so foully shot down Mr. Goebel."

GOEBEL GROWS STRONGER

Wounded Man at Midnight Was Better Than at Any Time During the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—The condition of Mr. Goebel just before midnight to-night was better than at any time during the day. He was resting comfortably, no unfavorable symptoms had appeared, and it was announced that he would unquestionably get through the night.

He will get well if bulldog tenacity and a wonderful constitution can pull him through. He said to-night:

"I have won all my fights by a nose, and I will win this one the same way."

Then he drew a long breath through his nostrils.

All day the shadow of the death of Mr. Goebel hung over the Capitol Hotel. His strength began to fail him late in the morning. The bustle and excitement which despite all precautions penetrated into his quiet room had a most serious effect upon him.

At noon it was declared that he could live but a short time, and at 1 o'clock it was said that death was upon him. The halls and stairways were filled with people, who sat in silence, expecting to hear at any moment that the end had come.

The afternoon wore away, however, and as evening drew on he seemed to gain new strength and appeared distinctly better. He was never for a moment unconscious, and never did his courage abate for an instant. He called for clergymen during the afternoon, and the Rev. P. F. Taliaferro and Prison Chaplain Wallace were twice with him. Later a clerical friend residing a short distance in the country came in and remained for an hour at his bedside.

Shortly after noon Mrs. Herman Brannocker of Hartwell, Ohio, sister of Senator Goebel, arrived with Mrs. Margaret Partine. Mrs. Brannocker was taken at once to the bedside of her brother. The Senator was conscious and recognized her with a smile. His married sister who lives in Pennsylvania arrived at noon.

The physicians declared that there was nothing that could have kept him up so long but his wonderful nerve and will power.

GOEBEL SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

Justice of Court of Appeals Administers the Oath.

ORDERS OF DYING MAN

Ousts Gen. Collier and Disbands the Militia.

ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Forbids All Interference with the General Assembly.

GOV. TAYLOR'S ACTION

Declares Kentucky in a State of Insurrection—Orders the Legislature to London.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—This State to-night has two Governors. One is intrenched in the State House, surrounded by blue-coated and shivering soldiers; the other lies on a bed in the Capitol Hotel, weak and wan, suffering from a gunshot wound that may prove mortal, yet on his determined face is the smile that comes with ambition satisfied.

William Goebel was at 9 o'clock sworn in by Chief Justice Hazelrigg as Governor of Kentucky. His first act was to issue a proclamation disbanding the State militia and ordering all persons to desist from terrorizing the State Assembly, and his next act was to appoint Brig. Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville Adjutant General for Kentucky. Then he turned over in his bed and fell into a peaceful sleep.

The General Assembly, unable to hold a regular meeting, prepared a paper adopting the report of the Election Contest Committee, and this paper was signed by more than fifty members of the House and more than nineteen members of the Senate. This paper was declared legal by Chief Justice Hazelrigg.

Mr. Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally Governor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjt. Gen. Daniel Collier from office and appointed Gen. Job B. Castleman of Louisville as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes.

Word was at once telegraphed to Gen. Castleman of his appointment, and he is expected in the city to-morrow morning.

There is a possibility of trouble in this matter of control of the State troops. The regiments of the Guard have lately been reorganized and are for the most part made up of Republicans and the personal followers of Gov. Taylor.

The plan to make Goebel Governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had heard the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor had decided in favor of Goebel tnd Beckham, and that the boards intended to report their findings to the Legislature, but that they had been prevented from so doing by the action of Gov. Taylor, who in a proclamation issued at 10 o'clock this morning, declared the Legislature adjourned.

The statement then goes on to say that the members of the Legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and each man, as he signed the paper, announced that he voted for the adoption of the maj

Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Haley, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends.

TROOPS WILL NOT DISBAND.

It is not certain that they will at once obey the orders issued by Mr. Goebel, and any attempt to force them to do so will almost certainly result in trouble. Some of the officers intimated to-night that they would not obey the orders to leave, although they were careful not to say so in specific terms. It was announced by members of the militia to-night that of the soldiers now under arms here about 300 will refuse to obey the orders of Gov. Taylor and take their chances of a court-martial.

Indications around the State House to-night were not such as to warrant any belief that the troops now there intended to move away in the morning. Supplies of clothing and food were being received and unloaded, and everything seemed to warrant the assumption that the troops were to stay for a time at least.

Gen. Collier refused positively to say anything regarding his possible line of action. He would not say, however, that he had any intention of giving up his post.

SAYS PROCEEDING IS LEGAL.

Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure he felt.

Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel, Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Mr. Beckham as Lieutenant Governor. This done, he returned to his home.

The Judge declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the offices had been conferred upon the Democratic contestants.

"A majority of both houses of the Legislature declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to swear them in there was nothing left for me to do but administer the oaths of office. The proceeding was, of course, entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been otherwise."

LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED.

Until the unexcepted and unlooked-for action of the legislators, the Republicans had the upper hand in the fight. Gov. Taylor at 10 o'clock to-day issued the following proclamation:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby by this proclamation adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

"Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock P. M. W. S. TAYLOR,

"Governor of Kentucky.

"By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State."

TAYLOR TO THE PEOPLE.

This afternoon Gov. Taylor issued the following address to the people:

"To the people of Kentucky:

"The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the Chief Executive of the State absolutely necessary.

"A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of the State has culminated in the most fearful condition of the period to the State. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all, and can be no more sincerely deplored by any one than myself.

"To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails in Frankfort would be sheer madness, and I have, therefore, in the exercise of my Constitutional powers, adjourned the Legislature to convene in London, Ky., on Feb. 6.

"I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that every citizen may know that life and property are safe and will be protected with every resource of the Commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky.

"W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky."

Warrants have been made out for the arrest of every Democratic member of the Legislature. No attempt has been made to serve any of them, and no arrests will be made unless the Democrats persist in holding meetings contrary to the orders of the State officials.

REPUBLICAN PLANS.

Thus the Republican Party, which two days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the House, and which seemed almost powerless, appeared to be in the saddle strong and vigorous and carrying things with a high hand. The powerlessness of the Republican of two days ago was more than equaled by the apparent helplessness of the Democrat to-day. All day long the Democracy was groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the Gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of an assassin.

No matter which way the Democrats turned, they were confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and countermarched. Drills in the street were frequently held, in order that the men might be warmed by exercise after they had remained in the biting wind. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the Opera House was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol Hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-Gov. Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the Court House against the possible coming of the members of the Legislature with the intention of declaring that not the living William S. Taylor, but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

LEGISLATORS BALKED.

The Republicans laid their plans secretly. They carried them through vigorously. The proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection exists in the State and warrants for the arrest of every Democratic member of the Legislature were prepared last night. It was the intention of Gov. Taylor and his advisers that no meeting of the Legislature should be held to-day, even though it proved necessary to arrest and detain in custody all those who persisted in holding meetings.

Once adopted, the policy was carried out to the letter. Compelled to retire from the Capitol building, they went to the Opera House; held back from the Opera House, they went to the Court House; prevented from entering the Court House, they went to the Capitol Hotel, only to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested, and the hotel itself seized by the soldiers.

Later in the day officers entered the hotel and told the Democrats that no conference must be held, and they attempted to hold none.

PROCLAMATION SENT OUT.

Copies of the Governor's proclamation were sent to the State House. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls stood Col. Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers, completely blocking up the stair. Col. Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, which he handed to each member of the House as they passed him. It was a copy of Gov. Taylor's proclamation. Col. Williams permitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Stone, and a few Representatives to pass up stairs. Then the main body came tramping through the doorway and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant.

Loud cries and exclamations filled the air and Col. Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted:

"Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the Governor of Kentucky, which I will read."

He then read the proclamation in a loud voice and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the crowd.

The legislators were coming in too rapidly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it impossible for any explanation to be given to the late comers. Adjt. Gen. Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished, a representative shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, where is London?"

"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice.

The good humor soon died away, however, and shouts of indignation were heard from the Democratic members.

Then loud above the tumult came a voice clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heathen and hounds. Let's go to the Opera House."

SOLDIERS BAR THE WAY.

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the door and down the broad steps streamed the crowd, hastening along St. Clair Street toward the Opera House. Close behind came Gen. Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieut. Col. Gray, who was standing by the steps; a few quick orders were given by that officer, and away toward the Opera House went the soldiers on the dead run.

It was not a parade. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk, and handicapped themselves by the numerous posts, boxes, and pedestrians that filled the way.

When the lawmakers arrived all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the Opera House, the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank, with fixed bayonets. Gen. Lyons, the oldest and most corpulent man in the House, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did, with the remark:

"It does not look as though a quorum will get in."

Thomas Heffner, owner of the Opera House, demanded that the members of the Legislature should be admitted. It was private property, he claimed, and the militia had no right to keep anybody from it. He was completely ignored by Lieut. Col. Gray.

Speaker Trimble stepped up to Lieut. Col. Gray and demanded entrance to the hall. It was refused. Turning around, Mr. Trimble addressed the crowd:

"Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the Opera House. We will now adjourn to the Court House."

Away went the crowd with good-natured yells of derision at the soldiers, who had orders to remain at the Opera House, and could not leave.

ADJOURNS THE LEGISLATURE.

The triumph of the lawmakers was short-lived. Before they had gone one hundred feet from the Opera House, around the corner swung a second company of soldiers directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on, and away went the dignified Senators and Representatives down the street, in a cloud of dust, yelling like a pack of Indians. Alongside ran the soldiers.

It was the same story over again, and the legislators were permitted to look at the outside of the Court House, while the soldiers held the path. Gen. Collier had arrived by this time, and Speaker Trimble, advancing from the crowd, said:

"Don't shoot, General."

"I am not going to create any trouble. I won't shoot unless I have to," was the reply.

"We wish to be admitted to the Court House,' said Mr. Trimble.

Both men were smiling.

"It cannot be done, gentlemen," said the General calmly.

This settled it for the time being, at least, and the crowd melted away, determined, however, to hold a meeting later, somewhere, and somehow.

Speaker Trimble announced that "the Legislature will now adjourn subject to my call."

All the crowds had dispersed. It was decided by the military authorities that if another attempt at meeting was made to arrest all concerned in the gathering and lock them up.

WHERE LONDON IS.

Persons who know anything about London, the town to which the Legislature has been adjourned, smile at the idea of a meeting there. The town is about 190 miles southeast from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is a very old village, and a very incomplete one. There are not above two hotels, and neither is very large. There is no public hall or theatre, and if the Legislature meets there it may have to go into a church or a schoolhouse. The best hotel is over a row of stores, and that row has the only stretch of paved sidewalk in the whole town. The town is "dry," and has been for many years, upon the option of the voters. It is said there that only one man has been killed in the place except by accident in twenty years.

Politically the county is two-to-one Republican, as is Clay, which adjoins Laurel. The Louisville newspapers reach London late in the afternoon of the day they are published.

Late in November the population was greatly excited over the fight for the Governorship, and Caleb Powers, now Secretary of State, Col. Williams, and a man named Parker, a star-route contractor who is in business at London, held many and earnest conferences at the Catchings House with militia officers, some of whom appeared in answer to a call from Col. Williams, in uniform. It was the general opinion then that if any trouble arose at Frankfort, the new Governor—and it was assumed that Taylor would be Governor—would call upon the militia from the southeastern counties in preference to the other parts of the State.

DEMOCRATS FEAR TO GO.

There is much doubt among the members of the Legislature as to whether or not they will go to London at all. Some of the Republicans left Frankfort during the day, declaring that they were going direct to London, but no Democrat so declared himself.

The words "London, Laurel County," are not words that please Democratic ears. In fact, many of them declared that their lives would not be safe after they reached the town. The county is one of the greatest Republican strongholds in the State. The people of Laurel County are intensely for Taylor and intensely against Goebel and all his works. It is this latter feeling that causes the Democratic members of the Legislature to feel hesitancy about venturing at the present time within the confines of Laurel County or into the neighborhood of London, when party feeling runs so high and so bitter from end to end of the State.

Adjt. Gen. Collier declared to-day that they did not attend the legislative meeting which is called to meet Feb. 6, he would arrest them individually, provided he received the necessary orders from Gov. Taylor, and convey them to London.

The Democrats have not said they would not go to London, but their legal advisers have counseled them that Gov. Taylor had no right to adjourn the Legislature from Frankfort, and it is likely that the matter will be tested in the courts before any circumstances can arise which would call for the arrest of the members. The Democrats have not, in fact, decided what they will do.

NO USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is not considered at all probable that the Administration will go to the relief of the Kentuckians now divided and in contention over the respective claims of Goebel and Taylor. This has been asserted by the President several times, to visitors from Kentucky who came here to secure, if possible, some assurance that when necessary the Federal Administration would extend help or countenance to the Republican Administration at Frankfort. The President was very emphatic in his statements to Senator Deboe and others on this subject, and it was understood, long ago, that there would be no recognition of a dual government.

This announcement was supported to-day by Secretary Root's statement that there was no intention on the part of any Washington authorities to send Federal troops to Kentucky. Until the Kentucky authorities have admitted their inability to maintain order there will be no justification in sending troops there for that purpose. Up to the present time it appears that the authorities have possessed sufficient force to carry out such orders as were made.

Under ordinary circumstances the Governor, after he had exhausted all the power vested in him to enforce order, would fall back upon the United States authorities for such additional forces as were deemed necessary to enforce law. Just now there would be some difficulty in deciding between the persons claiming authority to appeal to the President. At all events, the President does not expect to be called upon to send troops to the State simply because there has been disorder at the capital of the State. No force will be sent, even in the last extremity, except upon the request of the Governor, and after the circumstances have been looked into.

WOULD LEAD LYNCHING MOB.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Frankfort says:

"Ex-Senator Charles J. Bronston passed through Frankfort on his way home to Lexington. He said: 'I will lead a mob that will hang the man who shot Senator Goebel. I will go further, I will help to hang any man who is connected with the conspiracy.

"'I do not approve of Mr. Goebel or his methods, and I am not in sympathy with his fight for the Governorship, but assassination is a poor way to check him. I believe in fair play and a fair fight. There is no punishment too severe for the men who conspired to end his life.'"

A BIG COMPANY IN STRAITS.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, which was incorporated in 1895, is face to face with an unpleasant condition of affairs. George W. Young, one of the Directors of the company, has admitted that it will probably have to default on the semi-annual interest, due to-day, on its $17,500,000 issue of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

"The company has no funds to pay the interest on the bonds," said Mr. Young. "I have no doubt that the interest will be passed for a few days. What the final result will be I cannot say now."

The company is a large concern. Its $12,500,000 of capital stock is divided as follows: Preferred stock, Series A, 25,000 shares of $100 each; preferred stock, series B, 50,000 shares of $100 each; common stock, 50,000 shares of $100 each. Both series of preferred stock bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and the company paid this interest, wholly or partially, in 1895, 1896, and 1897. Its common stock has not paid dividends.

It owns extensive property on the Brooklyn water front, extending from the Empire Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to the Erie Basin, on Gowanus Bay, and has a private railroad several miles long connecting its property. It consolidated a good many stores, and has done a general wharfage, storage, and lighterage business.

Owing to the fact that business in this port has decreased and that the company's charges have been high, it has involved itself in difficulties. Unless friends come to its rescue and enable it to pay the interest on the bonds, a foreclosure suit will follow and the immense property of the company be sold at auction.

The bonds are said to be largely held by trust companies for widows and orphans. The fact, however, that the corporation to which the mortgage was executed is the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of which George W. Young, one of the Directors of the warehouse company, is President, would lead to the assumption that there would not be too much insistence on the immediate payment of this interest.

The Executive Committee of the warehouse company met yesterday. The Directors will meet to-day and decide the question as to whether the interest will be passed. Gurdon B. Horton is the President of the company. Thomas A. McIntyre was his predecessor in the office, but says he has had nothing to do with the management for a year.

BIG COAL STRIKE LIKELY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—It is probable that the coal industry in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, known as the competitive field, will be shut down and the 70,000 miners in the district called out on a general strike within the next forty-eight hours. This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement on the part of the joint scale committee.

Late last night Walter S. Bogle telegraphed to all of the operators in this State to come to the city, and they answered promptly. The meeting of the joint scale committee was adjourned in order that the delegates might meet the new arrivals, and determine on a course of action. At this meeting it was determined to stand unequivocally for a single-screen standard and accept no compromise.

Benjamin Names, National Board member of the United Mine Workers from Jeansville, Penn., is determined to abolish the so-called "sliding scale" of wages in the anthracite fields of his State. He declares the scale is a farce.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The fifth session of the eighth Parliament of the Dominion opens to-morrow. In the speech from the throne the Governor General will make reference to the continued prosperity of the country and the unprecedented increase in the trade returns. Reference will be made to the war in South Africa and to the action of the Government in sending forward two contingents of volunteers, thus giving practical evidence of the devotion and loyalty of the Dominion.

The speech will refer to the contingent which is now being recruited under the name of Strathcona Horse, and express the gratification of the people of the Dominion at the offer of the High Commissioner to organize and send to the front at his personal expense a picked regiment of Canada's best fighting material. A bill of indemnity will be presented covering the expense of equipping and dispatching both contingents.

Satisfaction will be expressed with the large number of settlers that have taken up lands in the Northwest, showing that the efforts of the Government to promote immigration have been successful not only in securing a large increase in population, but also in the repatriation of Canadians who in less prosperous times left Canada and are now ready and anxious to return.

Allusion will be made to the reduction in the postage rates. The temporary loss of revenue this occasioned is being made up by the increase of correspondence

[illegible]EBEL'S [illegible]MATION

[illegible]sues [illegible]rder, as Governor, to the Militia to Return to Their Homes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—The following proclamation was issued to-night by Mr. Goebel:

"Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31:

"Whereas, It has been made known to me that certain persons, without authority of law, have banded themselves together for the unlawful purpose of forcibly preventing the General Assembly of Kentucky from assembling and discharging their official duties at the seat of government, and have for said unlawful purpose assembled in the City of Frankfort the First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and by force of arms have unlawfuly taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber of the State of Kentucky as well as all other public buildings and archives of the Commonwealth, and have by force, intimidation, and violence expelled the General Assembly from the Capitol buildings and refused to permit the Senate and House of Representatives to hold their sessions therein, and are now terrorizing the representatives of the people and other good citizens of the Commonwealth; now, therefore,

"I, William Goebel, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby command the said First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and each and every officer and member thereof to return to their homes and several vocations and there remain until lawfully called into active service.

"I also command all other persons whatsoever who are now unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to disband and desist from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the General Assembly and all other good citizens of this Commonwealth.

"Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900.

"WILLIAM GOEBEL."

STATEMENT BY DEMOCRATS

In an Address to Kentucky Voters They Explain the Cause of Their Actions.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—The following statement was to-night issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature:

"To the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: On the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30, the hour to which the House of Representatives had adjourned, the members thereof attempted to assemble in the House, in the State Capitol, for the purpose of performing the duties with which they are charged under the laws of the Commonwealth. At the entrance to the House they were met by armed soldiers, commanded by the Adjutant General of the State, under the orders of the Acting Governor, and the members of your House of Representatives were by the soldiery not only refused admission to the House, but commanded to 'disperse as an unlawful assembly.'

"Thereupon your Representatives attempted to meet at other places within the City of Frankfort, but were pursued by the same soldiery and dispersed at the point of the bayonet; furthermore, as if these unwarranted acts—hitherto unheard of and without precedent under any form of government—were not a sufficient assumption of tyrannical powers, notice was then and there attempted to be served upon your Representatives by uniformed officers that he, the Acting Governor, had adjourned the General Assembly to meet in London, in a remote mountain county in the heart of that section of the State notorious throughout the Nation for its lawlessness, murderous feuds and assassinations, where he and his predecessors have repeatedly acknowledged their inability to enforce the law even with the full assistance of the military power of the State. This outrageous usurpation of power and authority, denied to the legally constituted Chief Executive of the Commonwealth by the Constitution, the Acting Governor attempts to base upon an alleged state of insurrection which he, without warrant of fact, declares to exist throughout the State and especially in the vicinity of Frankfort.

"Now, therfore, we, the undersigned Representatives of Kentucky, do protest to the people of the Commonwealth:

"First—That no insurrection exists or has existed in the vicinity of Frankfort or elsewhere.

"Second—That no dangers or indications of dangers exist, except such as have arisen from time to time from the presence and threatening movements of promiscuous hordes of armed mountain Republicans, brought here by the Acting Governor and his political colleagues for the sole but vain purpose of provoking resentment and counter-demonstrations on the part of the law-abiding citizens of the State, which course of conduct had its logical and inevitable if not its contemplated culmination last Tuesday morning in the assassination, from a window of the Executive building in the immediate vicinity of the office of the Acting Governor, of William Goebel, a Senator approaching the threshold of the Senate Chamber, in the exercise of his official duties, the victim being also the contestant for Governor.

"Third—That the civil authorities of the County of Franklin were able and willing to enforce the laws, punish the offenders, and protect the citizens, but an opportunity so to do was denied them in order that an excuse might be found for terrorizing the community with armed soldiery.

"We, your Representatives, deeply deploring the necessity thus placed upon us of attempting to vindicate the fair name of our beloved but humiliated and bleeding State, the innocent victim of a thousand crimes, against these series of additional outrages, culminating this day in the complete suppression of the legislative and judicial departments of the State Government, the destruction of civil liberty, and the enthronement of tyranny and treason, do declare the aforesaid conduct on the part of the Acting Governor and his colleagues to be without warrant of law, without justification of facts, and without excuse, save and except an unwillingness on the part of the Acting Governor to submit his claims to the office which he now occupies to a fair and legal adjudication before the highest tribunal known to the laws of the Commonwealth."

This statement is signed by all the Democratic members of the House and Senate.

THE EVANS PICTURE SALE

R. C. Minor's "The Close of the Day" Bought for Art Museum.

Many Surprises Caused by the Figures Realized — All Are Paintings by American Artists.

The first evening's sale of William T. Evans's collection of paintings by American artists was prolific in surprises. Some pictures sold for considerably less than had been expected, but more brought prices far in excess of those which, judging from previous sales, seemed probable. The highest price of the sale was $4,750, paid by Cottier & Co. for Homer D. Martin's large work, "Westchester Hills." The name of the collector for whom the dealers bought it could not be obtained.

The sale was nothing less than a triumph for one living American artist—Robert C. Minor. He and Mrs. Minor were at Chickering Hall, where the sale was held, and saw the large painting, "The Close of Day," regarded as one of the most successful works ever painted by Mr. Minor, sold for $3,050. There was a round of applause when the picture was knocked down to S. P. Avery, and doubtless the applause would have continued even longer had the audience known that the painting is going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

This was not announced publicly, neither did Mr. Avery say that it was the case, but it is said on the best authority to be certain that the work was bought for the Museum. A short time ago Mr. Avery is said to have been commissioned by a gentleman who wishes to present a painting to the Museum to purchase any example that he thought worthy of the purpose, and it is understood that Mr. Avery bought Mr. Minor's work in accordance with this request. Mrs. Minor was so overcome when her husband's picture brought such an unexpectedly large sum that she burst into tears. It is said that Mr. Evans bought the work for $1,000.

Another surprise of the sale was the figure—$1,200—which "Ariadne," by Wyatt Eaton, brought. Not that experts regard such a price as out of the way for a painting of such quality, but because the lot was started at only $100, and after the bidding had dragged along for some time the auctioneer declared that the picture ought to bring "$500 or $600." He was probably as much surprised as the audience was when Mr. Clausen and a bidder at the back of the hall began a duel for the ownership of the painting, the bidding advancing by one-hundred-dollar stages to the figure at which Mr. Clausen secured the lot.

Among the lots which were regarded as having gone at a sacrifice were C. M. Dewey's "The Harvest in the Midlands" and G. H. Bogart's "Autumn Morning, Plymouth, Mass." Quartley's "Morning, New York Harbor," would, it was expected, be secured for the Atlantic Yacht Club. It was bought by Howard Willets, whether for the club or not could not be learned.

Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, said in his introductory speech before the sale that the Evans collection represented American art more thoroughly than any other collection ever brought under the hammer. Some of those present hardly agreed with this statement, remembering the Thomas B. Clarke sale of last season.

The prices brought for the ninety lots sold last evening, with the names of the buyers, are as follows:

On the Arran, Ernest Parton; John Elderkin	$150
The Old Straw Stack, Charles C. Curran; C. M. Atkins	250
A Brittany Image Seller, Thomas Hovenden; R. M. Lindsey	120
A Cloudy Autumn Day, J. Francis Murphy; L. Marshall	380
In the Orchard, William H. Howe; C. M. Atkins	150
The Fruitseller, J. G. Brown; H. H. Harrison	560
A Long Island Farm, George H. Smillie; Corcoran Art Gallery	380
Villa Malta, Sanford R. Gifford; R. H. Austin	100
A Highland Home, Loch Lomond, Arthur Parton; Howard Willets	400
Early Evening, R. A. Blakelock; A. C. Humphreys	280
Springtime, F. K. M. Rehn; C. M. Atkins	200
Pandora, F. S. Church; F. J. Bell	1,000
After the Festival, Francis D. Millet; H. Schaus	360
Althea, C. Y. Turner; H. F. Miller	130
Halt of the Diligence, Wordsworth Thompson; Howard Willets	400
Old Bridge, Upper Connecticut, J. B. Bristol; L. D. Ward	120
"Who Are You?" F. S. Church; C. H. Foerd	240
An Irish Landscape, A. H. Wyant	470
Arcadia, H. Siddons Mowbray; W. J. Wallis	900
An Old Mill, Long Island, Charles H. Miller; F. B. Smith	250
Evening—Westport Point, Rhode Island, Frederick W. Kost; not sold	
Sea Sirens, F. S. Church; W. J. Wallis	525
Morning in Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; F. H. Scott	260
Near Atlantic City, W. T. Richards; Louis Stern	150
Madonna and Child, Robert L. Newman; R. H. Austin	90
Divided, George H. Boughton; C. M. Atkins	360
The Prayer, A. M. Turner; S. Sieghert	170
Montclair by Moonlight, George Inness; George Pope	1,000
Massachusetts Coast, Maria A'Becket; R. H. Austin	100
Romola, Sarah C. Sears; C. A. de Gersdorff	360
A Normandy Landscape, C. Harry Eaton; M. Stine	300
Bluffing, Louis Moeller; H. F. Miller	625
A Dream of the Orient, Thomas Moran; E. McMillen	500
Autumn Morning, Plymouth, Mass., George H. Bogert; R. W. Sullivan	450
Morning—New York Harbor, Arthur Quartley; Howard Willets	400
In the Meadow, Horatio Walker; H. W. Sullivan	260
Sheepfold at Night, Louis Paul Dessar; William Clausen	130
"Very Careful," Maria Brooks; A. Naumburg	150
La Chatelaine, Frederick Dielman; C. M. Atkins	140
Connecticut Landscape, David Johnson; F. W. McKamm	380
A Lady of Constantinople, Frederick A. Bridgman; S. Untermeyer	$215
Autumn Landscape, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	235
The Harvest in the Midlands, Charles Melville Dewey; J. R. Waters	230
Evening, Somerset Valley, William A. Coffin; S. Gutman	340
Connecticut Woods, H. W. Ranger; William Clausen	1,400
The Reflection, Benjamin R. Fitz; William Clausen	1,450
Sundown, J. Francis Murphy; L. D. Ward	625
A November Evening, W. L. Lathrop; G. H. Buck	100
White Swans and Pink Lilies, F. S. Church; E. Morgan	460
Solitude, A. H. Wyant; A. C. Humphreys	500
Moonlight, George Inness; F. Bell	560
The Hunter's Moon, Robert C. Minor; M. Stine	320
Woods in Autumn, R. M. Shurtleff; Louis Stern	600
Girl with Violin, Edmund C. Tarbell; C. M. Atkins	500
Water Lilies, Walter Shirlaw; G. G. Benjamin	325
A Gray Day, A. H. Wyant; L. D. Ward	850
A Thanksgiving Dinner, William T. Smedley; S. Gutman	350
The Boy and the Muse, Henry O. Walker; H. J. Chisholm	425
New Jersey Oaks, Henry W. Ranger; E. C. Anderson	1,100
Conway Valley, George Inness; L. C. Delmonico	425
Low Tide, Horatio Walker; J. C. Nicoll	120
The Little Maid of Acadie, Albert P. Ryder; F. L. Babbitt	220
East River, William M. Chase; G. G. Benjamin	110
A May Morning, D. W. Tryon; J. E. Hanna	180
Psyche, Herbert Denman; M. Goldsmith	150
Meadowland in June, George Inness; W. H. Crittenden	850
Evening After Rain, Bruce Crane; C. C. Glover	270
An Autumn Pastoral, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	300
November, H. Bolton Jones; C. C. Glover	480
The Portrait, Will H. Low; H. J. Chisholm	425
Lake George, Homer D. Martin; A. C. Humphreys	620
Evening, F. S. Church; E. Morgan	190
Moonlight Near Rome, Samuel Colman; R. H. Austin	110
Ariadne, Wyatt Eaton; William Clausen	1,200
An October Evening, A. H. Wyant; H. H. Harrison	575
A Dream, Charles C. Curran; Baroness d'Alexandre d'Creamtani	320
The Dance, F. S. Church; Howard Willets	230
The Little Visitor, Francis C. Jones; E. C. Anderson	270
Roses, Walter Shirlaw; H. L. Mordimer	280
Christ in the Wilderness, Elliott Dalngerfield; —— Bigelow	210
Evening, After a Rain; Carleton Wiggins; H. W. Sullivan	310
Evening on the Mianus, Leonard Ochtman; M. Stine	350
Sea and Rain, George H. Bogert; William Clausen	700
Charging the Battery, Gilbert Gaul; H. W. Sullivan	330
The Close of Day, Robert C. Minor; S. P. Avery	3,050
Morning at High Bridge, Henry W. Ranger; A. Tooth & Sons	1,400
Sunset on the Passaic, George Inness; O. R. Meyer	2,500
Una and the Lion, F. S. Church; L. Ettinger	720
Westchester Hills, Homer D. Martin; Cottier & Co.	4,750
Young Woman, Abbott H. Thayer; George A. Hearn	2,050

The total amount realized by the evening's sale was $47,470. This is exclusive of $210 which was bid for a picture painted by F. W. Kost. The buyer either regretted his purchase or left the hall immediately after making it, for when the stewards tried to find him they were unsuccessful. The sale will continue to-nigh[illegible]

TO BREAK UP POOLROOMS.

Rumor of Steps by Police in Brooklyn —Commissioner Abell's Reception —President York Absent.

A meeting of the Police Captains of the Brooklyn precincts was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Deputy Chief of Police Mackellar. Although no one present would talk concerning what took place, it is understood that the meeting was ordered by Chief Devery to discuss measures for the repression of poolrooms, which it is alleged are being run openly in all sections of the borough.

The Captains were ordered to make a thorough investigation of their respective precincts yesterday and to close up all poolrooms. Later the same orders were repeated to the Inspectors. It is understood that the Captains were directed to report the result of their investigations to Chief Devery.

Police Commissioner Abell, who has just recovered from a severe illness, gave a reception at his residence, 434 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, last night, which was attended by Chief Devery, the Police Commissioners, Inspectors, and as many of the Captains as could be relieved from duty. Although the reception was ostensibly a mere social event in honor of Commissioner Abell's recovery, it is believed to have a significance in the affairs of the department. President York of the Police Board was not present.

In view of the reported coolness between himself and Chief Devery and other members of the board, his absence was much commented upon. No one present at the reception, however, would talk about it. President York attended a dinner of the Good Roads Association at the Hanover Club last night.

MONTANA MINING DECISION.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company Wins a $3,000,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 31.—The suit of E. Rollins Morse of Boston against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which has been on trial in the United States court here since the middle of December, terminated suddenly this afternoon. The jury, after having been out one and a half hours and taking, it is understood, but one ballot, returned a verdict for the defense.

E. Rollins Morse is the nominal plaintiff, but the Amalgamated Copper Company was behind him, the suit being conducted in Morse's name owing to some titles vested in him. The Montana Ore Purchasing Company is owned by Heinze Brothers, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. The case involved title to three of Butte's richest copper mines, valued at $3,000,000, and during its hearing the noted scientists, geologists, and metallurgists known to the world have furnished evidence.

The decision is regarded as establishing a valuable precedent, although it is probable that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will be taken. The case was tried in Butte two years ago, but resulted in a disagreement. The mines involved are the Michael Davitt and Snohomish.

BOSTON THEATRE FIGHT TO END.

George W. Lederer May Make Peace with the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The differences of opinion which have for some time existed between the owners of the Columbia Theatre and George W. Lederer, the former manager, are in a fair way to be adjusted. Mr. Lederer has the sort of shows the Columbia desires, and, after some preliminary manoeuvrings, propositions have been made to Mr. Lederer for the booking of some of his shows.

The first step of any importance was taken to-day when Thomas J. Barry resigned as President of the Columbia Theatre and Music Hall Company and sold his stock in the corporation to the Messrs. Grace. This sale included Mr. Barry's interest in the liquor license at the Columbia. Mr. Barry is a close friend of Mr. Lederer, and has advised him to accept an offer which the Columbia management has made for "The Rounders."

It seems that $6,000 has been offered as a guarantee to Mr. Lederer for a four weeks' run, and in addition it has been promised that Mr. Lederer's claims against the corporation, now under some controversy, shall be settled in full. It is more than probable Mr. Lederer will accept.

If this be done, "The Rounders" will be seen at the Columbia on Monday, Feb. 12. This same piece has been advertised as coming to the Museum, but it is thought there will be no difficulty in making a change of dates.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J.

HOLLAND.—Ex-Gov. Lucius P. Robinson, Connecticut.

ASTOR.—Thomas Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Morales Sarnz, Guatemala; G. M. Alexander, South Africa; President W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College.

MANHATTAN.—George I. Whitney, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Judge James L. Tanner, Birmingham, Ala.

EMPIRE.—W. McGullik Brown, Oakland, Cal.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. Col. Stone, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Victor Jarry, Montreal; George C. King, Kansas City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street Herald Square Hotel.

Mathers & Dolan, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Dolan, notions and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Rivera.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. J. Lasalle, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Jennings, linings and prints, 309 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. W. Cross, upholstery goods; E. O. Mears, dress goods and silks, 487 Broadway.

Libbey, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods, 398 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions; Hotel Manh

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION DINES

Annual Banquet at the Waldorf a Brilliant Affair.

WOMEN WELL REPRESENTED

Speeches on Currency Reform and the State Canals—Senator Thurston Tells a Story.

The Board of Trade and Transportation gave its annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, when nearly three hundred members and their guests partook of the board's hospitality. The dinner was given in the large banqueting hall which was profusely hung with greens and which presented a brilliant appearance, the guests being assembled at small tables.

One of the features of the banquet was the appearance of a great number of women in the galleries, among them being Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, who listened with close attention to the speeches. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers, and it was not long after the appearance of the women in the galleries that the flowers disappeared from the tables only to make their reappearance in the balconies in the arms of the gentler sex assembled there.

William H. Parsons presided at the main table. On his right were Senator Thurston, Senator Hanna, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, Congressman John M. Allen, ex-Mayor Strong, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and Morris K. Jesup, while to his left sat Senator Lindsay, Senator Perkins, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Darwin R. James, Postmaster Van Cott, and Controller Coler.

The dinner proceeded along the usual lines until Mr. Parsons arose to make his introductory speech, in which he paid a tribute to the Administration, which, he said, was responsible for the prosperity of the country, and there was a hint of the feelings of the diners assembled when there was a great burst of applause following Mr. Parsons's reference to the close relations existing between Great Britain and America.

The diners rose as one man and cheered lustily when Mr. Parsons proposed the first toast "The President of the United States," and they remained standing while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." The toast to "The State of New York" was also drunk standing, and there was no response except a burst of cheers when the band after the announcement of the toast struck up "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night," which Mr. Parsons called the battle hymn of the State and the Governor's favorite.

MR. THURSTON TELLS A STORY.

Senator Thurston, who spoke first, was warmly received. He said his speech had already been sent out, and that the newspapers were at liberty to use as much or as little of it as they deemed fit, and the fact of its already being in the offices of the newspapers gave him a sort of latitude in departing from his text. He said he felt a sort of diffidence in appearing before such a distinguished body of merchants, and that in this connection he was reminded of a story that was told of a clergyman somewhere out West, who had prayed long and fervently for two things, one that the church debt would be paid off and the other that his wife would present a son to him.

"One day it came to pass that the town was apprised," said the Senator, "that a pillar of the congregation had died and left as a legacy in his will a sum sufficient to pay off the debt, and that the minister's wife had given him a son. Bets were freely offered as to which blessing the preacher would first refer to in his next Sunday's sermon.

"The momentous day came, and the church was packed. Expectation was at fever heat when the preacher arose and with great feeling said, 'Thank God for the succor He has sent us,' [great laughter and applause,] and then all bets were off."

Senator Thurston's every reference to the Administration met with applause, especially when he referred to it, not as a political Administration, but the Administration of the hard-headed men of the country. There were loud cheers when he said the flag that had gone up in honor in the Philippines should never come down in dishonor, and again when he said that had President McKinley not seen that the Philippines were the key of the situation the war might yet be going on in Cuba.

President Parsons's address was in part as follows:

"I had the honor of presiding at your annual banquet in 1897. The country was just then recovering from a serious financial depression in business which had existed for a number of years, and extended throughout its length and breadth. I stated on this occasion that there were three existing conditions which must undergo a change before confidence could be restored and the wheels of trade and commerce move with their desired rapidity.

"First, that the income of the Government should be sufficient to meet its expenses; second, sound financial legislation, and third, that as a Nation we should be at peace with all the world.

"While it is to be regretted that we are still engaged in war, yet it is gratifying to know that we are on better terms with Great Britain than ever before." [Applause.]

MR. THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parsons then introduced Senator Thurston, who said:

"The time has come when, whether we seek it or not, we must have a foreign policy, must assert it, and must maintain it. The country is full of criticism and fault-finding. Not so much of what has been done as what the pessimistic apostles seem to think is to be done toward those new lands and those new peoples whom the fortunes of war have placed under our guardianship.

"It is not possible now to fully discuss the Philippine situation at the termination of our war with Spain. It is sufficient for loyal Americans to know that our armies were in and about Manila not as invaders, not as oppressors, but as the avowed friends and protectors of the Philippine people; in the exercise of a rightful sovereignty, maintaining law and order that bloodshed and anarchy might not prevail. From the hour when the blood of a volunteer of the First Nebraska Regiment stained the Philippine soil to this there has been but one duty for the United States, and I for one am glad that we have had an Administration strong enough, determined enough, American enough, to perform that duty, to say that we will never treat with those who have fired upon the American flag until their arms are first laid down in unconditional surrender. And I am of those who do not hesitate to assert that the so-called Americans who are encouraging the Filipinos to continue war upon our brave boys in the Orient could well be spared from American citizenship, and we would gladly facilitate their expatriation.

"I do not believe that we are yet prepared to definitely decide as to the future of the Philippine Islands. There are world-wide problems to be considered. But if we are to seek a great foreign market for our surplus products; if we are to realize the dream of a great American merchant marine; if we are to construct a canal across the Isthmus, making a new highway around the globe; if we are to see San Francisco become another New York; if we are to accept our destiny as a world-wide power and hold our own in the struggle for commercial supremacy, we cannot, we must not, and in my judgment we will not, refuse to accept what the fortunes of war have given us—the key to the Orient, the Gibraltar of Asia."

MR. FOWLER ON THE CURRENCY.

Congressman Fowler, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, responding to the toast "Our Commercial Supremacy," dealt at length with the currency reform question. He said:

"We may assume that, in some form or other, the Philippines will continue a part of our domain, and that, from that vantage ground and others we now have, we are to contend for commercial supremacy in the Orient and throughout the world.

"Already the negotiations have been concluded with the countries interested in the East for an open door to China; and we may well inquire what are the essentials to that commercial supremacy.

"First, we want and must have a Consular Service representing and promoting American industries and commerce, and not American parties and politics. We must insist that tenure of office shall rest upon faithful and efficient service to our country alone, and that the vast business interests of this country shall not be subjected to the claims of party heelers nor be prostituted to party uses.

"We must demand and insist until we secure such financial and currency reforms as will give to the American people the lowest rates of interest on commercial loans in the world. No one, I think, will deny that an average difference of 4 per cent. will prove prohibitory, and that 2 per cent. and even 1 per cent. should not be tolerated, and that here, as well as in every other direction, we shall be satisfied with nothing but the most efficient methods, machinery, and tools.

"Our system of currency is such that, while our business has been expanding in a most marvelous manner, our National bank note circulation had decreased, from Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, from two hundred and fourteen million to two hundred and nine million. And, while the Government finances have been placed upon such a basis that, even though we are carrying on a war our revenues are exceeding our expenditures, our system is such that money and currency are constantly being withdrawn from the channels of trade.

"The painful experience through which New York City, and, indeed, the entire country passed during the Fall months can be clearly traced to our bungling methods. While the average monthly failures for the whole year had been only six and five-eighths millions, in December, owing to our crude and unresponsive methods in currency issues, they amounted to 17,500,000.

MIGHT HAVE AVERTED PANIC.

"Had the Western banks had the power to issue their own bills or the New York banks had sent out their bills for twenty-five millions, thereby canceling the deposit credit which was subject to check and converting it into a note credit for the same amount, the currency panic of 1899 would never have occurred. Those notes would have gone into the hands of the farmers and country merchants, and, when the crops had been harvested and the store bills had been paid, would, in the course of a few months, have come back and been deposited with the banks that issued them, and the note demand for twenty-five million would have been converted into a check demand precisely as the check demand had been converted into a note demand, and no one in the East would ever have known of the vast and multitudinous transactions involved in moving our agricultural products.

"You may improve, elaborate, and perfect the railroad systems, reduce to minimum the cost per ton per mile, eliminate the last possible delay and accident, giving the people traveling palaces and making journeys pastimes and pleasures, and the world looks on in amazement and with approval. But, perchance, if a suggestion is made in the direction of improving our banking system, there is such a miscellaneous conglomeration of ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and demagogism.

"But a short time ago, a gentleman who had been in public life more than a quarter of a century, asked me whether I really believed what I said when I stated that a bank with a hundred thousand of capital and a hundred thousand of its notes outstanding was in precisely the same position as a bank with a hundred thousand of capital and a hundred thousand of deposits subject to check. When I affirmed that their positions were identical, he inquired what would become of your money in case of a run upon such a bank.

"In the first place, I informed him that the bank did not issue or make any money, but simply put in circulation its credit in the form of currency and that if I should have notes upon such a bank for a hundred dollars and a check against the same bank for a hundred dollars, I should feel about the same with regard to the check as I did with regard to the notes, and if neither was paid, my loss would be just the same in both cases, and I should be injured by one as much as by the other, for I had lost in both cases one hundred dollars worth of property.

BANK NOTES IN CASE OF FAILURES.

"Inasmuch, however, as bank notes pass by delivery, and inasmuch as the bank is better known than the individual depositor, a more general use is made of the notes; therefore more special provision should be made for their immediate payment, in case the bank issuing them should fail. This could either be done by a guarantee fund contributed by all the banks issuing notes, or by making notes a first lien upon the assets of the bank, or by both. However, it may be objected that this would be unfair to the rest of the depositors, for all are equally depositors, although in different form. You must not forget that this is just what is done when we deposit United States bonds to secure our circulation, for we segregate that amount of the capital of the bank and set it apart to especially secure our present bank circulation.

"What, then, would be the advantage of such a system to the United States? It would add possibly one thousand million to the loanable funds of the country, lower and equalize the rates of interest, and adjust and adapt our banking business to our commercial needs everywhere, and forever end currency panics.

"Let the Boards of Trade all over the land exert themselves and demand and insist at this time, and before it is too late, those reforms which all who have investigated, agree are essential to uninterrupted and long-continued, national and international commercial prosperity.

"First, let the last possible doubt be removed with regard to our standard of value. Let it be placed beyond the point of cavil or debate. Eliminate the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be. Our standard by statutory law, as well as in practice, should be made that of the commercial nations and all the civilized world, the gold standard.

"Second, that all the obligations of this Government shall be made redeemable in that standard by law, and not left to the caprice of a political interpretation, and the honor of this Nation made the football of party contests in every Presidential campaign.

"Third, that all the legal tender money of the United States shall be interchangeable at the option of the holder thereof.

"Fourth, that whenever any of our Treasury notes or United States notes (or greenbacks) have been redeemed in gold coin, they shall not be paid out again except in exchange for gold coin.

"Fifth, that all National bank notes shall, at the option of the holders, be redeemed in gold coin."

MR. LINDSAY'S REMARKS.

When Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky rose to speak on "The Coming Century" the orchestra struck up "Dixie," and the assembly added their applause to the music. Senator Lindsay said:

"To those of us who marched to overwhelming defeat under the flag of the Indianapolis Convention it is consoling to find that our personal disaster was the prelude to ultimate victory, and, as one of the survivors of that eminently respectable but painfully select following, I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that 'Truth crushed to earth' has risen again, and that the camping ground of the Indianapolis Democrats has become the financial Mecca to which all eyes are being turned.

"We see the leaders of one of the great political parties anxiously inquiring how they may 'without the consent of any other nation' decently and decorously relegate to the charnel house of the dead past the legend of free coinage at 16 to 1, while those who are responsible for the future policy of the party in control of public affairs are ruthlessly turning their backs on silver coinage through international agreement and crowding, 'as to a festival,' the road that leads to the money plank of the Indianapolis platform.

"I do not say we might not successfully transact business on a single silver standard, nor that it would prove utterly impossible to uphold and maintain the bimetallic system, but our experience during the past twenty-five years demonstrates that with the gold standard we can outstrip, as we have outstripped, in the race for material prosperity and business supremacy every other people in the world.

"The municipal corruption that pervades our cities, the power of the lobby over legislation, the abuse of the elective franchise, and the control of business by trusts and combinations are pointed to as evidences of the decay of patriotism and the retrogression of business ethics. The existence of these evils we cannot deny, but their existence does not prove that morality has not kept pace with material progress, nor that political freedom has diminished the influences of the higher attributes of humanity.

"Trusts and pernicious combinations intended to control production or to fix prices cannot long continue to harass producers and consumers or to disturb and discredit legitimate business. The power of the Federal Government to control combinations affecting inter-State commerce has been repeatedly upheld by the court of last resort. The power of the States to suppress such combinations when they affect alone domestic transactions has never been in doubt.

"The way is open for business and political reform at the hands of those who are to give character to the twentieth century, and the question is, not whether they will exceed, but whether they will equal those who lived during the present in lifting up the weak and in ministering to the material and moral wants of mankind. Enlightened and patriotic public opinion is the propelling power upon which we must rely, and in the upbuilding of that opinion, and in its exercise, the co-operation of every lover of his country must be had."

EULOGY OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator Perkins of California delivered a glowing eulogy of his State in responding to the toast of "California and the Commerce of the Pacific Coast." He was proud of California, he said, because of her encouragement of educational institutions. "We pay our teachers the highest salaries in the country, and we pay them on time, too," he added.

He indorsed the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill, which he said would stimulate shipbuilding, give employment to tens of thousands of mechanics, and keep in the country a part of the $175,000,000 now annually paid to foreign shipowners for transportation of freight and passengers. Continuing, he observed:

"All signs indicate that the Pacific is to be the scene of the next period of the world's progress. All the great nations have their eyes fixed upon it. Hawaii, Midway Island, and Guam will plant our power in the mid-Pacific. Our naval station at Pago Pago will maintain our influence in the Southern Hemisphere, and our flag over the Philippines will bring us in touch with Asia. With all these points connected by cable, the included waters will become American.

"But there is another and a greater work which must be undertaken at once in behalf of Pacific commerce—the Nicaragua Canal. In order that the United States may be made the centre of the coming trade of the Orient this canal must be constructed. The distance from New York to Asiatic ports will be so reduced that the great American metropolis will be the centre of our Oriental trade. Nicaragua will at once transfer the present advantage of European marts to this side of the Atlantic.

"The Pacific Ocean will at once become the great highway over which commerce and the ships engaged therein will at all times be within the influence of the United States, and the most of them will carry at the masthead 'Old Glory.' If Congress displays the proper patriotic spirit by granting our merchant marine the same aid that is given to our competitors by their respective Governments."

GEN. GREENE ON THE CANALS.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the State Canal Committee, speaking to the toast of "Trade and Transportation in the State of New York," insisted upon the great importance of enlarging the canal so that it can once more become the factor in transportation it was forty years ago. He said:

"An attempt has been made to hold the railroads of New York State, and particularly the New York Central, responsible for surrendering the natural advantages of New York. But I think we must all concede that the duty of railroad managers is not to uphold the supremacy of one State or another, but to earn dividends for their stockholders. It is not becoming in the State of New York to rely upon any railroad for its commercial welfare. The duty of the State is to so utilize its natural advantages that it will be independent of any railroad.

"After a long and most exhaustive study of this question, the details of which are given at length in the report of the Canal Committee, we became clearly convinced that, with a canal which could transport boats of 1,000 tons' capacity, the transportation rates could be reduced to figures very closely approximating those on the lakes, that is to say, from one-fourth to one-third of the railroad rates. It is well known that the railroad rates have been steadily falling during the last thirty years. Elaborate arguments were presented to us to prove that the railroad rate would soon be the equivalent of one mill per ton mile. The best that we could figure out on an improved canal was two-thirds of a mill per ton mile. The difference between the two was not great enough to justify canal enlargement.

WOULD NOT MAKE LOW RATE.

"We therefore wrote to the Presidents of two of the largest railroad systems in the country, namely, the New York Central and the Illinois Central, and asked them squarely the question whether they were prepared to quote a rate of one mill per ton mile during the year 1900, or at any time within the near future. If they had said yes, and the New York Central was prepared to enter into guarantee to that effect, we should have reported in favor of abandoning the canals, but they did not say yes.

"The statement has been made within a few days in the newspapers on behalf of the New York Central Railroad that if the State of New York will pay to that railroad the interest on the estimated cost of this project it will transport from Buffalo to New York free of expense all the grain which reaches Buffalo.

"The answer to this is that the grain forms only one-sixth of the tonnage of the canals and less than one-tenth of the tonnage of the railroads across this State; and that the canal we recommend will not be limited to transportation of grain. It will carry everything that the railroads carry except perishable articles, which now go by fast freight line at a speed only little less than some passenger trains. It will carry at least 20,000,000 tons of freight of all classes, and at a saving fully of $18,000,000 per annum as compared with existing railroad rates. And in doing this, so far from injuring the railroads, it will, in my judgment, be of the greatest benefit to them.

"With the competition of rival railroads, with the very keen competition of the St. Lawrence canals, and with the competition of short routes from the Great West to Gulf ports, New York is now practically standing still. The next few years will determine whether New York is to continue its development in the future on any equal to that in the past or whether it is to stand still for a few years and then retrograde very rapidly. The decision of this question rests with its own citizens, above all with the citizens of this City of New York."

Senator Marcus A. Hanna was called upon for a speech, and after some urging made a few remarks, in which he defended the Subsidy bill. There was a popular opinion, he said, that the measure had been prompted by selfish motives. This he emphatically denied. It was to the interest of the whole country that it should be adopted. Germany, he said, would not now allow any of her shipping to be built outside of that country, and he thought it was among the possibilities that the same restriction would one day prevail in the United States.

Congressman Allen ("Private" Allen) of Mississippi spoke on "The Humorous Side of Politics," and recounted some amusing anecdotes of his own experience in stump speechmaking, notably among the negroes of the South.

AN INSANE MAN'S ACT.

Escaped Patient Sets Fire to a Building to Warm Himself.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Bartlett Dibble, who escaped from the State Hospital here on Saturday, was brought back to-day While suffering from cold and exposure, Dibble set fire to a building on the farm of John P. Moore, at Centreville Station, and sat down to warm himself. The building was destroyed.

JAPAN BUILDING FINE SHIPS.

A Large Steamer, Equal to Atlantic Liners, Completed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A Japanese concern has just turned out a 12,000-ton steel twin screw steamer, the Awa Maru, which, according to United States Consul Harris at Nagasaki, who reports the fact to the State Department, is equal in every respect, including cabin accommodations, to the best class of Atlantic steamships.

Material has been ordered for two other steamers of the same size for the same line; four more are under construction for another line, and altogether the new industry in Japan appears to be flourishing.

INSULAR CENSUS TAKEN.

Cuba's Population Shows a Decrease, While Puerto Rico's Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Under Gen. Sanger's direction the Cuban census supervisors have completed the preliminary enumeration of the population of Cuba, and the results were handed to Secretary Root to-day. The population of the entire island is 1,572,840, which is between 50,000 and 60,000 less than it was when the last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887.

The population of Puerto Rico is placed in the preliminary enumeration at 957,679. The last census taken in 1887 showed a population of 806,708.

AMERICANS NOT SHOT BY TORRES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—United States Ambassador Clayton has informed the Department of State that the Mexican Government has received a telegram from Gen. Torres to the effect that absolutely nothing has occurred that would give rise to the report that six Americans have been shot by his orders.

This statement from the Ambassador was called forth by an inquiry from the State Department based on a telegram from United States Consul Kindrick, at Juarez, that it was reported to him that six Americans, whose names he gave, had been shot by Gen. Torres's order near Guaymas because they had been found in the vicinity of a hostile Yaqui encampment.

Senator Fairbanks's Father Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Loriston M. Fairbanks, father of Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, died last night at Passadena.

SYMPATHY FOR PUERTO RICO.

Democrats See an Opportunity for Insisting Upon a Liberal Policy with the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee seem to have awakened to the fact that the hearings on the proposition to extend free trade to Puerto Rico offer some opportunities for insisting upon a policy that is Democratic, and a course that will lead the Puerto Ricans to value rather than regret the assumption of power over the island by the United States.

Several gentlemen from Puerto Rico were heard to-day, and all appealed to the committee to do something to show the people of the island that they are not to be treated with injustice and contempt because they received the United States with open arms. One witness, a native and an accomplished civil engineer, told the Ways and Means Committee that the Puerto Ricans had long desired to be annexed to the United States.

It was felt that the people of this country would treat them sympathetically when it was found that the army of the United States was welcomed, yet now there was a disposition to put them on the same footing on which the Filipinos, with arms in their hands, resisting the United States, were to be placed.

The differences were pointed out in the cases of the two countries, and the witness also pointed out errors made by those who represented that the tobacco and sugar crops of Puerto Rico could be increased enormously. Knowing the whole island, this witness declared that it would be impossible to convert the tobacco lands into sugar lands, or vice versa.

There was a degree of dejection in the talk of the men who asked for free trade that impressed the Democratic members of the committee, and they asked questions showing that they were not deeply impressed with the arguments of Mr. Oxnard, who appeared for the beet sugar interests to oppose free trade for Puerto Rico and for those tobacco growers who feared that Puerto Rico tobacco might come into competition with that of New England. The Puerto Rican witnesses declared that the tobacco is poor, as compared with that of Cuba, that it is strong and not good for wrappers, and that the quantity that can be raised would be inconsiderable as compared with the whole domestic crop.

One Democratic member of the committee, referring to the suggestion thrown out that the Constitution was to be quoted to prevent the giving of free trade to this new possession, said:

"We have been asked by Puerto Rico to give them bread, or the chance to earn bread; and we propose to give them the small end of the Constitution. We might as well throw a stone at them."

GOV. JONES A CANDIDATE.

Seeks the Arkansas Senatorship—Declares Against Trusts, but Comes Out Strongly for Expansion.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—Gov. Jones to-day issued an address to the Democratic voters of the State announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate against James H. Berry, an anti-expansionist. Gov. Jones declares for bimetallism, against government by injunction and life tenure of Federal judiciary, for State and National laws against trusts, asserting that trusts should be destroyed, and for territorial expansion.

On the subject of expansion he says: "Our people do not favor imperialism, and there are no imperialists in America. Our people have given local self-government to all the lands they ever possessed, no matter how acquired, whether by conquest or purchase. They can be trusted to give the same kind of government to the lands they shall hereafter possess.

"The fact that such lands are not contiguous makes no difference, nor can it change the sentiment of a people whose ideas of government have become so fixed and unchangeable as ours. The world has shrunk since the Louisiana purchase; steam, electricity, and improvements in mechanical appliances have accomplished this wonder. The Philippine Islands are nearer our National seat of Government now than was the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. They are ours and we must govern them."

He further shows that the people of the South will be benefited by an expansion of territory, securing a greater market for coal, cotton, iron, and other products to the end of "our deliverance from industrial bondage."

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Joint Caucus of Republicans to be Held To-day.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The call for a caucus of Republican members of the Assembly and Senate to-morrow to choose a candidate for the United States Senate who will be voted for Tuesday night is being signed by all factions, and the meeting is now assured. It will take 43 votes, a majority of the Republican majority of 85, to nominate or carry any motion at the meeting.

The Burns people claim to be confident of controlling the caucus. Many of their opponents, however, have signed an agreement not to vote for Burns in the caucus under any circumstances, and are looking for a man upon whom they can unite. Thomas R. Bard of Ventura is favorably spoken of. He developed some strength last Winter, and his friends sent him a telegram to-day to come to Sacramento at once.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Secretary Hay's Suggestion to Have It Meet Again Is Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Hay has received assurances from all of the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington of the most favorable reception by them of President McKinley's suggestion that a congress of Pan-American nations be reconvened, this time preferably at the City of Mexico, because the first congress was held in Washington. The next step toward the execution of the project probably will be the extension by Mexico of invitations to the nations of North, South, and Central America to participate in such a congress.

It is possible, however, that it may be desirable to first ascertain by informal correspondence what date would be most agreeable to the majority of the prospective participants.

It is the President's expectation that aside from the great political advantages that may be expected to follow a closer association of the nations of the three Americas, important commercial and business opportunities may be opened to the merchants of the United States through the legislation of the congress. It is the intention of this Government to earnestly forward the project for the establishment of an international bank; to adopt, if possible, measures to simplify the customs practices of the various nations; to secure the universal acceptance of the system of commercial nomenclature, the work of many years of the Bureau of American Republics, and perhaps to push the construction of the inter-continental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme and a uniform set of extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress.

Chicago Land Case Decided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Litigation involving the title to a tract of 160 acres of land in the city proper, valued at $500,000, was decided to-day by Judge Tuley, who entered a decree finding the title to be with the Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company. The contest was made for but one-quarter interest, 600 or more defendants holding title under Government patents. The case has been in the courts since 1880. The Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company asserted its title through a deed by the United States to Stephen A. Douglas and a subsequent transfer to Thomas Dobbins.

Burned with Baby in Her Arms.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Annie Johnson, twenty-three years of age, a farmer's wife, was baking this afternoon, when her clothing took fire from the kitchen stove. She ran from the house and rolled upon the lawn. She was seen by a neighbor, who hurried to her aid, but by the time he reached her her clothing was entirely consumed and only her shoes remained upon her body. She had her infant child in her arms, and this was somewhat burned. Mrs. Johnson died within a short time.

Foreman Killed by Fall.

James McKibben, forty years old, of 259 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, a foreman, employed on the new building at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down the elevator shaft from the eighth to the second floor. The man's skull was crushed by the fall. McKibben's fellow-workmen think he became careless and in an unguarded moment walked into the elevator shaft.

JUSTICE O'BRIEN HONORED

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Dinner to Retiring President.

LOVING CUP PRESENTATION

President O'Gorman Praises the Past Administration of the Organization—His Predecessor's Reply.

Amid the strains of Irish melody and green in rich plenty the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night gave a dinner to the retiring President, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Justice O'Brien was President of the society for three terms. The dinner was held in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, and there were covers for nearly four hundred. Over the centre of the guest table the green and gold of the Irish flag caressed the folds of the Stars and Stripes, clustered about the shield of the Union. A large green flag was draped from the musicians' gallery; ivy trailed over the many tables about big bunches of heather, and fairy lamps had shades of green, alternating with the red, white, and blue.

At the centre of the guests' table sat the President of the Friendly Sons, Justice James A. O'Gorman. On his right sat the guest of honor, and to his left was Archbishop Corrigan, who was called upon to ask grace. The others at the table were Justices C. H. Van Brunt, C. H. Truax, A. R. Lawrence, Henry R. Beekman, George P. Andrews, L. A. Giegerich, David McAdam, H. A. Gildersleeve, P. Henry Dugro, David Leventritt, Francis M. Scott, Edgar L. Fursman, Chester B. McLaughlin, Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Judge J. M. Fitzsimons, and Joseph C. Hendrix.

THE GUESTS PRESENT.

At the other tables among others were the following:

Thomas J. Colton, Wm. Temple Emmet, Granville T. Emmet, Col. Edward Duffy, William L. Turner, Maurice J. Power, Thomas Costigan, H. H. Vreeland, John Fox, Joseph P. Fallon, Edward O'Flaherty, R. M. Walters, John T. Farley, Andrew J. Shipman, Daniel O'Connell, Joseph E. Gavin, Philip C. Smyth, William J. K. Kenney, R. J. Lyons, T. E. Dagle, Maurice Untermyer, D. F. McMahon, Commissioner James P. Keating, B. Naughton, G. W. McNulty, Julian T. Davies, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas J. Dunn, James J. Martin, Isaac Fromme, John B. Sexton, John F. Carroll, John H. Spellman, F. B. Delehanty, Howard Constable, De Lancey Nicoll, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Andrew Freedman, ex-Senator J. A. Cantor, William F. Sheehan, Controller B. S. Color, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, W. N. Cohen, Justice Frederick Smyth, Justice E. Patterson, Justice J. Fitzgerald, William N. Penney, James A. Deering, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, John McQuade, Henry Morgenthau, B. F. Coleman, Justice George C. Barrett, Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, A. J. Brady, Commissioner John W. Keller, Thomas S. Brennan, Recorder John W. Goff, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, Ex-Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, Miles O'Brien, M. T. Daly, David McClure, W. J. Fanning, Michael Coleman, H. D. Macdona, T. E. Crimmins, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, The Rev. James W. Power, Thaddeus Moriarty, W. J. Fransioli, Bartholomew Moynahan, John B. Finn, Isaac Bell Brennan, Ernest Staples, Edward Bell, P. F. Collier, Charles F. Walters, E. J. Gavegan, George Bartholomew, Col. Franklin Bartlett, W. F. Carey, Rollin M. Morgan, John J. Kennedy, Col. William L. Brown, Mayor C. T. Driscoll of New Haven, James F. Coleman.

The menu card was characteristic of the occasion. On a parchment cover was the seal of the society, embossed in colors, on the back being the monogram of Justice O'Brien encircled by a wreath of shamrocks. Besides the menu each diner had a pamphlet with the words of American and Irish songs, and one of the pleasantest features of the evening was the singing between courses, in which all joined to orchestral accompaniment.

LOVING CUP FOR JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

Though set for 6:30 P. M. it was an hour later before the dinner began, and nearly 10 o'clock when Justice O'Gorman opened the post-prandial exercises with words of high praise of the retiring President, which were greeted with warm applause. He closed his speech with the presentation of a silver loving cup.

Justice O'Gorman in his opening address said:

"We meet to pay a well-deserved compliment to a gentleman who holds a high place in the esteem of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. During the long history of our society, we have had many Presidents, all men of ability and high character, but without disparagement of any of them, we never had a more capable officer or a dearer or better friend than Judge O'Brien. It was reserved for his administration to witness the highest prosperity to which our society has ever attained. Never before was the limit of membership reached, never before was our treasury in such a flourishing condition, and more important than all else, never before in all its long history did this society exert a more powerful influence in our city, State, and Nation, in promoting the status of Irish exiles and their descendants.

"For Judge O'Brien's contribution to these magnificent results this society will ever hold his name in grateful remembrance."

JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Justice O'Brien, rising to reply, was greeted with prolonged cheers, as was his allusion at the opening of his address to the person of the Archbishop of New York. Judge O'Brien said:

"Many a time I have had the honor and privilege of standing before the members and guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, but never have I done so when I have been actuated by such conflicting emotions and embarrassment. When I look upon this gathering to-night, graced as it is by men distinguished in every walk of life, and headed by my revered friend, his Grace the Archbishop of New York, I am sure you will believe me when I say that it quite fails me to express the heartfelt appreciation which I have or to return a fitting response to the able and friendly address of your President.

"I feel that this banquet, supplemented as it has been by this beautiful loving cup, is more than I deserve or ought to expect. I feel that in your coming here to-night and giving me this, which is to me a priceless heritage, you have rewarded me much beyond my deserts, and yet I would disparage the gift should I seem to reflect upon your judgment and wisdom in presenting this testimonial.

"My relations with the society have been a labor of love. At the stirring times of our great American Revolution, when men's hearts were stirred by the examples of patriotism, the Irish officers who fought in the Revolution and who led the Irish in that war, according to the testimony of Washington, were numerically stronger than those of any other race. When those men banded together for the purpose of promoting patriotism and extending charity, there were in one organization men who, however they might differ on questions of politics and religion, were united upon two great principles—love for America and their own race.

"It was therefore a pleasure for those men, as it must be for every American of Irish descent who loves his country, as we do with every fibre of our heart, that we have perfected an organization which has stood faithfully to the principles of its founders, and which is intended to promote American patriotism and is prepared to extend to the Irish in their country, living in their less favored conditions, any aid and support.

"Mr. President, I accept this cup in the spirit in which it is given, and shall hand it down to my children as a sign of disinterested friendship. I feel that so far as the future of this organization is concerned we have intrusted it into safe hands. My distinguished and worthy successor, Judge O'Gorman, has come into office, having received the unanimous vote and with the best wishes of every member of the society, and this, added to his character and ability, is evidence of what the future career of this organization will be."

In concluding Justice O'Brien recited an original paraphrase from Moore's "Farewell, but Whenever You Welcome the Hour."

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S TRIBUTE.

Justice Fitzgerald was the next speaker. He was Chairman of the committee which arranged the dinner. He paid a tribute to the character of their guest in his public life, his judicial traits, and his private life. Glancing up to the gallery, where Mrs. O'Brien had taken a seat, he referred to the beloved partner of his life, bringing down the gathering in cheers.

Joseph C. Hendrix followed. He announced himself as an ambassador from the money power to the Court of St. Patrick. Then, glancing along the guests' table, with its row of Judges, he said that it was the fullest bench he had ever seen.

"But for me and the Archbishop," said he, "I fear it would be rather dull at this end of the evening."

Justice O'Brien, he said, was known outside the confines of the Friendly Sons. "I know how you Irishmen love him," said he, "but Dutchmen like me and Truax love him just as well."

Julian T. Davis spoke of the numerous representation of Irishmen on the bench and as members of the bar. He wished, he said, that he might always address such a bench and jury, and after dinner.

Justice Gildersleeve, the next speaker, paid a compliment to the wife of Justice O'Brien, and concluded by proposing a toast to her health, and in drinking he said the Friendly Sons should not forget the children of Justice O'Brien's home.

Speeches were also made by Senator O'Sullivan and Warley M. Platzek.

BRYAN AT PORTLAND, ME.

Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting and Addresses Two Large Meetings—Reiterates 16 to 1 Doctrine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The Democracy of Maine gathered in Portland to-night in honor of William J. Bryan, and much enthusiasm was shown at the banquet tendered to Mr. Bryan at City Hall by the Maine Democratic Club. Col. Bryan, with Congressman Lentz of Ohio and ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, left Boston early this morning, each speaking at a mass meeting in the City Hall at Lawrence at noon. Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform of the car at Haverhill for a short speech to about 1,000 persons.

At Dover, N. H., a large crowd was met and Portland was reached at 5 o'clock, the party being taken to the Hotel Falmouth. After a short rest Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception in the Council chamber of City Hall. Following this was the banquet. Col. Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta presided.

The speeches began at 8 o'clock, and, as there was another big meeting at the Auditorium, the three chief speakers were taken in turn from one meeting to the other. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was the first speaker at City Hall, and he said that men who work for a living and have to fight for their lives move the world. He declared that all the manipulators, syndicates, and grabbers were living in the Republican camp. "They synchronize after the election of Senators and Congressmen and try to shape the system of government. To-day we must rally our people to the protection of the first Declaration of Independence. Two forces that have never been arrested are the powers of truth and justice, and these are the powers which are to bring us the victory in the end."

Mr. Bryan, the next speaker, was greeted with hearty applause. He said that when he came into the Eastern States he came among Democrats who are such without hope, reward, or fear of punishment. He spoke of his visit to Bath in 1896, and said he learned to love his colleague on the ticket for his sterling qualities and manly nature. The Eastern Democrats in 1896 did not have a large share in making that platform, but they will have a large share in making the next platform, which will be just like the last.

"I am glad," he added, "that the time is past when either a Gold Democrat or a Silver Democrat can lead astray any large number of people. If any one of our Silver Democrats was to leave to-day, he would take with him just one person. That is all."

Mr. Bryan divided the remainder of his address into three parts and discussed in turn money, trusts, and imperialism in the same manner as he did at the recent meetings in Providence and Boston. On the silver question he said: "I expect to carry on the fight for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and I don't intend to stop there."

He declared that the new definition of the Republican Party "is a body of trained athletes whose privilege it is to turn somersaults whenever their leaders say 'Flop.'"

Congressman Lentz, the last speaker, devoted his attention almost entirely to the Philippine question, along the lines of previous utterances.

MR. HANNA ON BRYAN.

Circumstances Point to the Silver Leader's Nomination, He Thinks—Old Fight Over Again.

Still leaning on a heavy cane and suffering from rheumatic gout, United States Senator Hanna of Ohio walked about the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The Senator was asked what he thought of the statement made by William J. Bryan in answer to W. Bourke Cockran, that he would stand by the 16 to 1 policy.

"Oh, hell," he replied. Then he reflected a moment and said:

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Trade Sale of Furniture

THE August and February Furniture Sales at Wanamaker's are events of large and growing importance. The dates for these large movements may strike you as "out of season," but they are timed when the largest economy is possible, and economy is the keynote of this February business.

Now February has nothing to do with values—the piece of furniture worth $100 in January is worth the same in February. It is sold for less for one of three reasons—

1st—To adjust our own stocks and to cull out lots not to be re-ordered. This is the small part of it.

2d—To give our regular manufacturers a quick outlet for their larger clearance lots—and it puzzles even experts to decide why manufacturers take losses on goods so thoroughly perfect and right.

3d—Goods made up in the regular way, but at less prices because certain of our orders are given far in advance of the sale *times* and serve as factory stop-gaps.

Not everything in the furniture store is reduced, but the choice is from an aggregate of

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth

and each piece that is included in this sale is plainly and prominently marked by a ticket that gives the exact facts.

Twenty-five Thousand Pieces is the gross census of the stock specially at your disposal to-day.

Market conditions must be carefully considered in the formation of opinion concerning the prices on the Furniture thus offered. Lumber generally has advanced 100 per cent. Labor of manufacturing cabinet-makers, carvers and finishers has advanced 25 per cent. Plate glass mirrors have advanced 30 per cent. Trimmings and hardware have advanced more than glass. All this means higher prices. These causes have reached manufacturing costs. They are impending over retail prices, and the effect is even now upon the market.

But the offerings to-day will show large reductions from the January prices.

Single Pieces, No Duplicates, are Off One-third. Full Lines are Off One-quarter

Add present reductions to next month's certain advances and you will find a saving of not less than fifty per cent. in our Furniture offerings of to-day.

Prudent people will anticipate the future wants of city home or rural cottage, and will find this a golden opportunity.

Does this statement seem exaggerated? If so, remember that the occasion is only possible to the largest modern retailing, and that simple truth about this business often reads like hyperbole. A word of detail follows:

Brass Bedsteads—55 styles at prices from $25 to $120.

Enameled Brass Bedsteads—54 styles; all with brass trimmings; $5 to $25.

Bureaus—52 styles; antique ash, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $6 to $127.50.

Chiffonniers—140 styles; oak, birch, maple, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $5 to $130.

Cheval Glasses—30 styles; oak, birch, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $15 to $62.50.

Bedroom Suites—112 styles; oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $15 to $360.

Wardrobes—35 styles; some with bevel doors, others with mirror doors; oak, birch, maple and mahogany, $8 to $225.

Women's Toilet Tables—All latest designs; oak, birch, maple, imitation mahogany and mahogany, $13.50 to $110.

Bedroom Chairs—72 styles; antique maple, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $1.25 to $11.

Bedroom Rockers—25 styles; antique maple, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $1.35 to $15.

Dining Tables—70 styles; oak and mahogany; $3.50 to $165.

Sideboards—100 styles; many handsomely carved, others inlaid; oak and mahogany, $12 to $350.

Buffets—33 styles; oak and mahogany, $6.50 to $78.

China Closets—70 styles; many have glass shelves and mirrors in the back; oak and mahogany, $16 to $145.

Dining Chairs—240 styles; oak and mahogany; seats of cane, leather and rush, $1.35 to $35.

Book Cases—145 styles; oak, imitation, mahogany and mahogany; many are handsomely carved, some have open front with rod for curtain; $7.50 to $120.

Library Tables—55 styles; golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany; both carved and inlaid; $7 to $160.

Morris Chairs—40 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany frames; cushions of denim, figured velour, embossed velour, fancy corduroy and leather. Prices for chair and cushions complete, from $3 to $37.50.

Women's Desks—90 styles; oak, maple, birch, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $6 to $140.

Fancy Rockers—300 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; wood, upholstered spring and cushioned seats; covers of velour, tapestry, damask and leather; $3 to $32.

Library Sofas—16 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; coverings of corduroy, figured and embossed velour, and leather; $25 to $75.

Library Suites—15 styles; oak and mahogany; coverings of tapestry and velour; $85 to $145.

Parlor Tables—85 styles; oak, imitation mahogany, mahogany, and mahogany inlaid; $5 to $122.

Couches—45 styles; coverings of denim, fancy figured velour, embossed velour, tapestry and leather; $11.50 to $60.

Turkish and Easy Chairs—45 styles; coverings of creton, figured velour, embossed velour and leather; $12 to $45.

Parlor Suites—50 styles; some of 3 and some of 5 pieces, imitation mahogany, mahogany, and mahogany inlaid frames; coverings of velour, silk damask and tapestry; $35 to $750.

Parlor and Curio Cabinets—50 styles; imitation mahogany, mahogany, gold and vernis-martin finish; $20 to $220.

Music Cabinets—28 styles; imitation mahogany, mahogany and vernis-martin finish; $5.25 to $80.

Hall Benches—35 styles; golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany; many are handsomely carved; $12 to $187.50.

Hall Mirrors—20 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $5.50 to $35.

Hall Stands—22 styles; golden oak and Flemish oak; $6 to $300.

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and Springs

Mattresses—Of pure horse hair; price, $14.75; value, $20. Some made of mixed hair, at $9.50, though worth $12, Both kinds covered with excellent quality of ticking; weight 40 lbs. In one or two parts as desired.

Pillows and Bolsters—Of live geese feathers, the 90c quality at 65c a pound. 2½ pound pillows, 20x30 in., of this grade, at $1.88 each. 5-pound bolsters, 20x56 in., $3.75 each. 60c quality feathers now 50c a pound. Pillows of these, weighing 2½ lbs., at $1.25; 5-pound bolsters at $2.50.

Springs—Shelf spring for metal bedsteads, single border springs for wood bedsteads, both with hair tops and good ticking, at $7.50 each, though good value at $8.50.

Woven wire springs, with curved end bars, extra corded edge, No. 21 wire, set screws, at $3 instead of $4.

Doing a Double Duty

It snowed at Old Point Comfort on Sunday, but violets were found out of doors. Think of a store big enough and varied enough to clothe folks any day in the year for any climate this country offers.

New spring hats, full of Paris chic. They are for those of you who will be off for Florida or sunny Southern Europe. New dresses, too—organdie and Swisses.

The Cotton Dress Goods are not alone for travelers—stay-at-homes are buying earlier than usual. They appreciate first choice. Have you seen the Cotton Sublime? It's silk in looks—you'd be sure at first glance that it was silk. But it's heavier and very much stronger. Two charms—its silkiness and the floral printings that make it a trellis of beauty. 30c a yard. Twenty-four styles. (Just west of Rotunda).

Women's Costumes—winter weight; spring styles. Fact is, that one gets almost no good of a "spring suit," unless it is bought at winter's fag end. The tailoring we're making better each season—it's man-fashion in thoroughness as well as name, and the shape of the costume is kneaded into it as the stitches are taken. Good looks that endure. $20 to $110 for the very new suits.

And yet, fur time is probably not more than half over. It seems a pity that furriers got frightened and took such great losses. London advices now show these advances in the cost of furs—not made garments—comparisons with last March sale records—

Red Fox, 75 per cent. higher	Blue Fox, 20 per cent. higher
Cross Fox, 50 per cent. higher	White Fox, 40 per cent. higher
Silver Fox, 100 per cent. higher	Lynx, 100 per cent. higher

Marten, same price as last March.

And not over two weeks before this news came we bought a great stock at half December's prices. Market vaults and tumbles have no effect on this business—we do not speculate. So, as usual in late winter, we offer **all the Fur Garments here at a reduction of one-fourth from December prices**—which makes them a third to a half the prices you'll simply have to pay next winter. For instance, there are—

Electric Seal Coats, sable collar and revers, at $33.75.

Animal Scarfs—Blue Fox, $20; Red Fox, $10; Lynx, $12.50.

Animal Scarfs—the double ones—Silver Lynx, Natural Lynx, Black or Blue Lynx, $26.25.

Triple Scarfs—Blue Lynx, $33.75; Natural Lynx, $26.25; Brown Fox, $37.50.

Storm Collars—Natural Lynx, with head and tails, $12.

May this hint of the whole fur stock?

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE BIRDS AT THE GARDEN

Plymouth Rock Cock That Took First in Boston Turned Down.

Biggest Crowd Show Ever Attracted Looks Over the Exhibits—Chicks Beginning to Come Out.

The chirp of a hundred tiny chicks who first saw the light of day in Madison Square Garden yesterday was added to the cackling and quacking of their prototypes who occupied the large arena and kept the amphitheatre echoing with their homely song. From the time the daylight began to show through the yellow and white roof decorations until the members of the feathered "400" hid their heads under their wings and drifted off into dreamland the barnyard harmonies interested the largest number of spectators that has visited the Garden during the eleven years that the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association has given exhibitions.

The judges began their labors early, and during the day managed to get through a number of important classes. Their work was not confined to the poultry classes alone, and a score of the fancy pigeon classes and all of the covies and rabbits passed before their eyes. The work of the experts was exceptionally well done in the majority of classes, and fewer complaints were heard from the unsuccessful ribbon hunters than ever before. The exception to this was found in the Plymouth Rock class of cocks.

In this class those who have at other shows in this city kept between them the blue ribbon found a doughty antagonist in A. D. H. Faulkner, who presented a bird which had won first honors at the recent Boston show. Although, with the blue ribbon from Boston fluttering from his topknot, this bird was pronounced inferior to an exhibit by M. S. Gardner. He even failed to get second place. Mr. Faulkner felt aggrieved that his bird, which had been pronounced good enough to win at Boston, should have been turned down.

While the judges were inspecting the big turkey classes and the candidates for blue ribbon laurels were strutting about, an ebony hued attaché of the Garden walked past the cages. One of the bronze-winged beauties at once began to "gobble," which interested the darky greatly.

"Go ahead yo' fool turk," he exclaimed. "Gobble away til yer bust, yo' is all safe here, but I'd like ter see yo' on de road some dark night and I'd sho' yo' what side of yo' ugly head date gobble would be."

He was surrounded by a score of spectators and not until he heard the roar of laughter that followed his soliloquy was he aware that he had thought aloud.

The award of the first prize for the heaviest turkey, the best goose, the best duck and the best chicken, as special exhibits of Dressed Poultry, was given to Conron Brothers, and also the blue ribbon for the best display of dressed poultry, which includes all kinds coming to the New York markets.

In eggs, Henry C. Hale got the prize for the best white eggs, and George H. Tuthill won the prize for the best brown eggs, the best duck eggs and the heaviest eggs. The awards of the blue and red ribbons, as first and second prizes, for the best display of eggs, was given to W. C. House of Fort Plain, N. Y.

H. A. Bridge of Columbus, Ohio, purchased the entire stock of Cochin bantams from the Oakland Farm of Taunton, Mass. There are 150 birds in the lot, and among them the winners at the Boston show, the New York shows, and the Crystal Palace, London.

Hundreds of women and children found the incubators and brooders still more interesting than on the first day, and on several of the "mother machines" there were signs offering the fluffy product for sale at 25 cents each. The fancy stock was next in importance to the little people after the incubators were visited, but the rabbits and cats and the quaint-looking cavies came in for their share of attention.

THE AWARDS MADE.

The following were the awards made:

POULTRY.

E. B. THOMPSON—Barred Plymouth Rock, hen and pullet.
M. S. GARDNER—Barred Plymouth Rock, cock and cockerel.
WILLIAM A. PEAS—Dark Brahma, cock.
NORWOOD FARM—Light Brahma, cockerel.
ANDREW SAUER—Dark Brahma, pullet.
JOHN BIDELMAN—Dark Brahma, cockerel.
S. S. UNDERHILL—Dark Brahma, hen.
MANHATTAN POULTRY YARDS — Black Cochin cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
JOHN L. COST—Brahma hen, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
OAKLAND FARM—Light Brahma cock, hen, and pullet; Brahma cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
RALPH STODDARD—Rose comb black Minorca hen.
MOLTEN BROTHERS—Rose comb black Minorca pullet.
HENRY HALES—Colored Dorking cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; white Dorking cock, hen.
WATSON WESTFALL—Silver gray Dorking hen and pullet.
IRA C. KELLER—Buff laced Wyandotte, male and female.
B. L. SACKETT—Pit game cock and pullet, any color.
D. L. HATFIELD—Pit game hen, any color.
WINDHOLME BANTAM YARDS—Pit game cockerel, any color.
JOSEPH H. PRUE—White Wyandotte hen.
H. M. CARPENTER—Indian game cock.
HENRY A. KIRBY—Indian game hen, cockerel, and pullet.
D. LINCOLN ORR—White Indian game, male and female.
JAMES FORSYTH—Buff Wyandotte cockerel and pullet; single comb brown Leghorn cockerel; rose comb white Leghorn cock, hen, and cockerel; rose comb brown Leghorn cock, hen, and pullet.
GEORGE H. MORRIS—Single comb brown Leghorn hen and pullet.
AUGUSTUS D. ARNOLD—Single comb buff Leghorn cock, hen, and pullet.
McNEIL & ORR—Black Wyandotte, male.
CHARLES T. CORNMAN—Black-breasted game cock.
WILLIAM BARBER—Black-breasted red game hen, brown-red game cockerel, silver duckwing game cock, cockerel, golden duckwing game cockerel and pullet.
W. P. M. BUTLER—Black-breasted red game pullet.
JAMES CHESTER, JR.—White Wyandotte, cockerel.
JOHN CROWE—Brown-red game cock, hen, and pullet.
F. X. KIENZIE—Golden duckwing game cock and hen.
ALLEN C. ROBERTS—White Wyandotte, cock.
MRS. H. G. PARKER—Black Wyandotte, female.
THEODORE HAIGHT, JR.—Wyandotte, any other color, male and female.
SANTEE & ANDRUSS—Black Minorca cockerel, pullet.
HIGHLANDS FARM—White Minorca hen.
JAMES N. O'NEILL—White Minorca cockerel and pullet.
GEORGE N. NORTHRUP—Rose comb black Minorca cock and cockerel.
C. S. MATTISON—Buff Wyandotte cock and hen.
HARRY M. LAMON—Single comb buff Leghorn cockerel.
MOSHER BROTHERS—Single comb, any other color Leghorn hen.
WALLACE P. MILLETT—Orpington, any other color, cock and hen.
NEWTON CASH—Blue Andalusian cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
ELM POULTRY YARDS—Single comb white Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
GEORGE H. BURGETT—Single comb brown Leghorn cock.
R. L. BLAIR—Langshan, any other color, male and female.
C. B. VOSS—Buff Orpington, cock.
JAMES S. WARNE—Buff Orpington, hen.
JAMES H. CORWITH—White Wyandotte, pullet.
JOHN ZIEGLER—Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet.
W. A. BAYLES & SON—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel.
HERBERT W. SMITH—Rose Comb Buff Leghorn male and female.
A. S. STILLMAN—Leghorn cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
ARTHUR TRETHAWAY—Black Minorca cock and hen.
WILLIAM H. SHUTE—Wyandotte cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
F. M. ROBINSON—Black Langshan cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
GEORGE B. INCHES—Silver Gray Dorking cockerel.

PIGEONS.

WALTER W. WHITE—Black Barb cock, White Barb hen, any color Barb cock and hen, bred in 1898; any color Barb cock and hen, bred in 1899.
MOUNTAINSIDE LOFTS—White Fantail cock, Yellow Fantail cock, Black Fantail cock or hen, Red Fantail cock or hen, Blue Fantail cock, any Saddleback Fantail cock or hen, Fantail, any other variety cock or hen, White Fantail hen, Blue Fantail hen, White Fantail cock or hen, bred in 1899, Yellow Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen; Red Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen; Blue Fantail, bred 1899, cock or hen; any other Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen.
H. C. NORTON—Black Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen.
ROBERT OLYPHANT—Red or Yellow Dragoon, cock and hen, Black Dragoon cock bred in 1899, Blue or Silver Dragoon hen bred in 1899.
A. H. DRESSER—White Dragoon cock, Red or Yellow Dragoon hen, White Dragoon hen, Blue or Silver Dragoon cock bred in 1899, Red or Yellow Dragoon cock bred in 1899.
JAMES EDMISTON—Black Carrier cock, White Barb cock and hen, White Barb cock and hen, bred in 1899.
RUDOLPH SWEISFURTH—Dun Carrier cock, any other color cock and hen, Black Carrier hen, any variety Carrier or Barb hen, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
HUGH CLEMENTS—Saddleback Fantail bred in 1899, cock or hen.
W. J. AITKEN—Blue or Silver Dragoon cock, Black Dragoon cock or hen.
JAMES BERNSTEIN—Any color Carrier hen bred in 1898.
ERNEST L. MARQUET—Any color Carrier cock bred in 1898; Dragoon, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
JOHN S. HARTMAN—White Dragoon cock bred in 1899, White Dragoon hen bred in 1899.
PENNECK POWELL—Dun Carrier hen, any color Carrier hen bred in 1899.
HOWARD W. HANNUM—Ay other Carrier cock bred in 1898.

CAVIES.

AUGUSTUS REINHARDT—White Peruvian Cavie, Self, or any other color Peruvian Cavie, broken, any color Peruvian Cavie.
J. ROBINS—Self, any other color Abyssinian Cavie; Broken, any color, Smooth-coated Cavie; Agouti, and color Cavie.
GEORGE E. BOND — White English or Smooth-coated Cavie.
PHILIP H. BABCOCK—Self, any other color Smooth-coated Cavie.

RABBITS.

HENRY L. BANKS & CO.—Belgian hare, male or female, lop-eared rabbit, young male or female; Belgian hare, young male or female; Black and Tan rabbit, adult, male or female; Lop-eared rabbit, adult male or female; Himalayan rabbit, young male or female.
C. F. PETERS—Himalayan rabbit, adult male or female; Angora rabbit, adult male or female.
ELLIOTT SMITH—Any other variety rabbit, adult male or female.

BLANK CARTRIDGES EXPLODED.

Capt. Wilde Reports on the Accident While Firing a Salute on the Wheeling at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Capt. Wilde, the senior naval officer at Cavite, in the absence of Admiral Watson, to-day reported upon the accident on board the Wheeling whereby one sailor was killed and several wounded at Hongkong while firing a salute in honor of Emperor William's birthday anniversary. His statement that the accident resulted from the explosion of blank cartridges does not throw much light upon the cause, but it has confirmed the ordnance officers in their original contention that the gun did not burst. The cablegram from Capt. Wilde is as follows:

"Cavite, Jan. 31.

"Charles Arnold Campbell, gunner's mate, third class, killed; Albert Nelson, gunner's mate, second class, wounded, probably fatally; Samuel Freeland Long, yeoman, second class; David Conroy, gunner's mate, first class; Arthur Browne, gunner's mate, first class; Ernest Beicht, gunner's mate, third class, wounded; Lieutenant Commander Frank E. Beatty, slightly wounded, explosion blank cartridges while firing salute, cause not yet determined; injured men not yet able to testify."

Charles A. Campbell, the sailor who was killed, was born in Pepperell, Mass., and his next of kin is his father, C. A. Campbell, residing at that place. The sailor Nelson was born in Bergen, Norway, where his brother, C. A. Nelson, resides. Brown is an Australian and his next of kin is his mother, Elizabeth Brown, living in North Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Long is a native of Hartville, Penn., where his father, F. S. Long, resides. Conroy is an Irishman from Queenstown; next of kin unknown. Beicht is a native of Germany and his wife, Albertina Beicht, lives at 255 William Street, New York.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following casualty report was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis:

KILLED.—Luzon, Jan. 13, John H. Kelly, B, Twenty-second Infantry, near Calgan; Jan. 27, James E. Newland, Sergeant, B, Twenty-seventh Infantry, at Morong.

WOUNDED.—Jan. 6, Michael J. Grady, C, Fourth Infantry, thigh, moderate, near Bacoor; Jan. 26, Second Lieut. Dennis P. Quinland, Eleventh Cavalry, foot slightly, at Bulacan; Jan. 25, Thomas O'Rourke, E, Twenty-seventh Infantry, pelvis, mortal, at Morong, Panay; Jan. 18, Christian A. Jorgenson, C, Nineteenth Infantry, leg, slight, at Antique.

THE AMBUSCADE NEAR SUBIG.

Filipinos Attacked the Scouting Party in a Mountain Defile.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Monday's affair near Subig resembled the recent pack-train ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterward a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting, and the insurgents departed.

Sick and Insane Soldiers Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The transport Senator, which has arrived here, left the transports Benmore and Ohio in Nagasaki. They are coming here. The Missouri left Nagasaki before the Senator, and is supposed to have headed for Honolulu on her way here with some 200 dead and a large number of ill soldiers. It was reported that nine of the sick soldiers died on the Missouri before she left Nagasaki. Nearly all of the sick soldiers on board the Senator are now convalescent. Seventeen men were declared insane on leaving Manila.

WILL APPEAL TO GEN. WOOD.

La Lucha Wants Satisfaction from Gen. Ludlow for the Publication of an "Injurious Letter."

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The editor of La Lucha has written to the Judge of the Municipal Court of Havana, charging Gen. Ludlow with publishing an injurious letter, and also charging two local papers with having published the same communication.

The Judge says the law requires him to write Gen. Ludlow informing him of the charge against him and summoning him to appear in court to confront the plaintiff, when, in conformity with the demands of the law, a decision will be reached as to whether it will be necessary for the plaintiff to prosecute the case.

The Spanish law, according to the Judge, does not exempt military officials from appearing before tribunals of justice to answer charges of a personal nature. No one seems to think that Gen. Ludlow can be compelled to appear; but La Lucha will utilize all legal technicalities in the endeavor to annoy him.

A bailiff from the Municipal Court went to the offices of the paper to collect the fine of $5 recently imposed by Gen. Ludlow, but was refused payment. Thereupon all the available goods of the paper, consisting of various fencing and dueling arms, were laid under embargo.

La Lucha says it will appeal to Governor General Wood.

NAVAL OFFICER PUNISHED.

Court-Martial Sentences Lieut. Hourigan for Intoxication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, attached to the Prairie, which is carrying goods back and forth to the Paris Exposition, was recently convicted by court-martial of intoxication while on duty. He pleaded guilty. The incident occurred at Havre. The court sentenced him to be reduced five numbers in his grade.

Judge Advocate General Lemly recommended that the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court, which, however, he says, are inadequate to the offense, be approved, and that no clemency be extended. Secretary Long approved the recommendation.

Japanese Review American Soldiers.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 13.—The event of this week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, (colored,) on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a parade of the regiment was held and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiers landing upon the shores of Japan.

Portuguese Shot Woman and Himself.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Manuel Perry, a Portuguese, this morning shot Mrs. Annie Ramle, with whom he had been living for some time, causing a serious wound, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Ramle says the man was despondent because he could not find work.

Catholic Church Burned by Tramps?

WEST THOMPSON, Conn., Jan. 31.—The Catholic Church here was burned this morning. As there had been no fire in the building since last Sunday, it is thought the blaze was started by tramps. The loss is $3,000.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE EMBITTERS SENATORS

Utterances of Mr. Pettigrew Are Hotly Denounced.

Letter Is Read from Admiral Dewey Denying the Assertions Said to Have Been Made by Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Debate in the Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst to-day into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations at one another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question, and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of to-day.

The discussion was precipitated by the presentation by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) of a resolution which he desired to have read for information. The resolution consisted of several pages, upon which were pasted slips of printed matter. The Clerk began to read and it became evident that the matter contained in the resolution was the statement of Aguinaldo concerning the insurrection of the Filipinos against the Spaniards. The statement contains Aguinaldo's version of a conference between him and Admiral Dewey, and the statement that Admiral Dewey recognized the Filipino republic.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) with visible manifestation of feeling, protested earnestly against this last effort of Mr. Pettigrew to secure the printing of Aguinaldo's statement by the United States Government.

"The reason I protest," said Mr. Lodge, "is that the document contains a number of statements that are absolutely false. Statements are attributed to Admiral Dewey which are utterly without foundation. Now the Anti-Imperialistic League and its organ can print such matter as this without restriction. That is to be expected of them. But that the United States Government should lend its aid to the circulation of branded falsehoods concerning the Admiral of its navy is preposterous.

"I want to read now this passage from a letter addressed to me by Admiral Dewey: "'The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo as recently published in The Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods.'"

Mr. Lodge again protested strongly against the publication by the United States of matter that was known to be false. He declared it would be an imposition upon the United States to print such a resolution.

At this point Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) raised a point of order against the resolution on the ground that Mr. Pettigrew already had a resolution pending providing for the printing of the statement as a public document, and the Chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order, thus disposing of the resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew.

PETTIGREW GROWS ANGRY.

The South Dakota Senator gained the floor, however, and addressed the Senate briefly. He spoke in an impassioned manner, and several times declined sharply to yield to interruptions. He said the paper which he had offered in his resolution was a translation made in Boston of a statement written by Aguinaldo himself. It had been sent by The Springfield Republican to this city and submitted to Admiral Dewey with a view of ascertaining whether it was accurate or not. The Admiral, Mr. Pettigrew said, declined through his secretary to say anything in regard to the document, saying that he must adhere to his intention not to discuss the Philippine question in any form in advance of the Philippine Commission's report.

"Now," said Mr. Pettigrew, "Admiral Dewey, after the publication of the document, sends here a letter repudiating the statements he is quoted as having made and denouncing them as a tissue of falsehoods. Admiral Dewey did recognize the Filipino Republic," shouted Mr. Pettigrew, "and —"

"How?" inquired Messrs. Lodge and Spooner in unison.

"By saluting the Filipino flag," declared Mr. Pettigrew, his voice keyed to a high pitch. "By proceeding to Subig Bay with Aguinaldo's forces and there receiving the surrender of a Spanish garrison; by his conferences with and statements to Aguinaldo."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) objected to the continuance of the discussion.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)—I object to the statement because it is treason. It is lending aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States, and the Senator has been doing that for months.

Mr. Pettigrew replied that what he wanted was to have the facts of the matter placed before the country. He charged the State Department with holding back information of value to Senators and to the people, and intimated that the Department was afraid to publish them to the world.

"The threat of treason," he declared, "will not deter us from disclosing the facts as they come into our possession."

Mr. Lodge regained the floor, and speaking forcefully but in a comparatively low tone of voice, said:

"My objection to this pamphlet is that it is a mass of falsehoods—a tissue of lies. I want all of the facts in this matter, but I do protest against the publication by this Government of matter that has been branded by the Admiral of the Navy as false.

"I did not intend to read all of the letter which I have here from Admiral Dewey. I hoped that a sentence would suffice. But now that facts are wanted, let us circulate all the facts, but not mere statements that are branded lies under the imprint of the United States Government."

DEWEY'S LETTER READ.

He then read the letter from Admiral Dewey, as follows:

Washington, Jan. 30, 1900.

Dear Senator Lodge: The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published in The Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers.

The statement that I received him with military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false. Sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

"That," continued Mr. Lodge, "is the statement of Admiral Dewey. As between the statements in that pamphlet and the word of George Dewey, I will take the word of George Dewey."

RECALLS LAWTON'S LETTER.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) argued that there should be a line drawn upon the character of matter to be printed by the Senate. The people may divide, he said, as to policy, but there could be no doubt that the people of the United States were united in the desire to do nothing to sacrifice even one American soldier in the Philippines. This sacrifice unfortunately would be the result of any encouragement given the Filipinos here. Mr. Spooner read an expression from the late Gen. Lawton, in which the General said:

"If I am shot down by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my men, because I know the continuance of fighting is due to reports sent out here from America."

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) criticised the censorship of the Administration "on the threshold of a political campaign." He also objected to the use of a letter from a patriot like Gen. Lawton in support of political propaganda.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) complained of the pain he suffered in listening to the discussion of any proposition to give comfort to the country's enemy. He was not going to use the word treason in this connection, but it was, in his opinion, time that this kind of presentation should cease in the Senate. He complained of what he called Mr. Pettigrew's sneers at the American soldiers and his charges against the President. To him the question was simple, and it was whether we should believe a man who was in open rebellion or the hero of Manila Bay.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said the most unfortunate circumstance that had happened in connection with the discussion of the Philippine subject was the disposition to cut off debate and suppress facts. He had sufficient confidence in the American people to believe that they would in the end arrive at a just conclusion, but in order that they might be enabled to do so they should not be cut off from any of the facts. He would have the censorship removed, not only in Manila, but in the department of the Government in Washington.

Mr. Lodge had a word more. He had objected only to the circulation by the Government of words attributed to Admiral Dewey which the Admiral had never uttered.

"If they are to be distributed," he said, "let it be done at the expense of people who like that sort of thing."

SEWELL GROWS EMPHATIC.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) referred to the fact that he had opposed the acquisition of the Philippines, but he said that so soon as the Paris treaty was ratified he had sunk his private views and acquiesced in the result.

"I saw the flag attacked," he said, "and after that, with me, it was the country and the flag, right or wrong."

He referred to the fact that he had a son on Lawton's staff, and said his sympathies were naturally with the soldier in the field.

"I deprecate beyond measure," he went on, "the action of the Senator from South Dakota."

He then declared that, under the circumstances, he considered Mr. Pettigrew a traitor to his country and his conduct as monstrous. It was beyond comprehension and outrageous in the extreme that a man clothed with the dignity of a Senator of the United States, representing a sovereign State of the Union, should attempt to furnish here a forum to such an arch traitor as was Aguinaldo.

In conclusion he said that Gen. Lawton himself told him (Sewell) that he held that the continuance of the war was due to those who had not accepted the result of the peace treaty as he had done, naming notably Pettigrew. He believed Lawton's death was due to Mr. Pettigrew as directly as to the bullet of the Filipino who shot him down.

Mr. Teller made a pacificatory speech. He agreed with Mr. Jones that there had been too much suppression of facts, and not with Mr. Sewell in his denunciation of Senators who were not supporting the Administration in its conduct of the Philippine campaign. Every Senator had a right to express his views in this chamber, whether for or against the Government. But while he felt thus he was opposed to printing Aguinaldo's statement, because it raised a question of veracity unless Admiral Dewey's denial was to go with it. He saw no reason for the crimination and recrimination that had been heard here, and he saw no occasion for the characterization of a Senator sitting on this floor as a traitor. Still the fact must be recognized that the country was in a war and the hands of the Administration must be upheld. Possibly there had been mistakes, but he did not believe that anything wicked or bad had been done.

Mr. Teller added that if we had withdrawn from the Philippines Aguinaldo would not have been the ruler, but some European flag would be flying there. The islands were valuable and by some arrangement European nations would have effected an agreement by which they would have held them.

Mr. Hawley denounced Aguinaldo as a forger, an embezzler, and a scoundrel, saying that he was responsible for this wholly unnecessary war. Every one knew that when the proper time came it was the intention to lead the Filipinos into paths of self-government, but while the war was on he was unalterably opposed to giving any comfort to the enemy and those who would circulate the pamphlet under consideration would be responsible for the bloodshed it would cause. If Mr. Pettigrew was fair minded he would propose to print Admiral Dewey's letter with the document.

"But he will not do that," he added, "because to do so would brand his friend as a liar."

CHARGES OF TREASON DENIED.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke briefly in reply to the accusations against him.

"I won't attempt to make reply to the personal attacks upon myself," he said, "or to the charges made against me of being a traitor. I yield to no man in my devotion to the country or the flag. No one is more jealous of the country's honor, but I have my own opinion as to how best its honor may be sustained."

He proceeded to say that he did not believe it could be sustained by reversing the time-honored policy that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and accepting the present Administration's usurpatory policy. Mr. Pettigrew referred feelingly to the death of sixty of the South Dakota volunteers in the Philippines, and declared that they as well as Gen. Lawton might still be alive if they had not obeyed their President after the peace treaty was signed. If Aguinaldo's request for a truce had been assented to their lives might have been saved and the men restored to their families instead of their bones being left to molder in the soil of Luzon, as had been the case under the present policy of aggression.

The debate on the financial bill was then resumed.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Senate Committee Agrees to Fix It at 25 Per Cent. of the Present Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico to-day continued consideration of the bill to frame a government for Puerto Rico, but did not conclude its labors. The committee practically decided, however, to leave in the bill the provision for a delegate in Congress, who shall be a resident of the island, own taxable property there, and read and write the English language.

On the question of the tariff, the committee agreed to a duty equal to 25 per cent. of the rates of the Dingley law on all articles shipped from the United States to Puerto Rico, and also on articles shipped from Puerto Rico to the United States. The provision with reference to Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall be admitted into the ports of the United States on the payment of 25 per cent. of the rates of duty mentioned and prescribed in the schedules and paragraphs of the act of July 24, 1897, all laws and parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that duties collected on such articles of merchandise shipped from the Island of Puerto Rico into the United States under the provisions of this section shall be held in the Treasury of the United States as a separate fund to be used under the direction of the President of the United States for the government and benefit of the island."

A port of entry is provided for San Juan. An amendment was also agreed to providing for the establishment of quarantine stations in Puerto Rico under the supervision of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and placing the matter of regulations of the importations of disease entirely under the control of the Government of the United States.

PUERTO RICANS ARE HEARD.

Favor Free Trade Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Much interest centred in the meeting of the Ways and Means Committe to-day on the understanding reached among the Republican members of the committee favorable to applying the American tariff to Puerto Rico with a reduction of 75 per cent. on the regular rates

Prior to the executive session a public hearing was given to several of the Puerto Rican delegates now in the city. J. R. Litimer, a merchant at San Juan, strongly advocated out-and-out free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. As to the proposed 75 per cent. reduction, he said that while it might have been accepted, yet it would create ill feeling, and would not be desired.

Dr. Aza Ames, an American citizen having large interests in Puerto Rico, urged the imperative necessity of allowing the Puerto Rican products to enter the American market free of duty.

Mr. H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, was heard substantially on the same lines as in his hearing before the committee of the Senate

Chairman Payne asked Mr. Oxnard if he did not hold that the menace to the American beet sugar industry was not from the sugar product of Puerto Rico, but from the possibility of free sugar from the Philippines and Cuba. Mr. Oxnard replied that this was correct and that the extensive productions of these other possessions would come in free, thus bringing to an end the development and prosperity of the American sugar-beet industry.

James D. Hill of Louisiana, a sugar producer of that State, said of the anxiety felt as to the policy of the Government toward the sugar products of the newly acquired territory that the chief fear was that the free admission of Puerto Rican sugar was but an entering wedge, to be followed by the free sugar of the Philippines and Cuba.

H. S. Frick, in behalf of the American League of Producers, made an argument similar to that before the Senate committee. He said the competition of Puerto Rican tobacco would most affect the Ohio and Pennsylvania product.

This closed the hearing, and the committee adjourned until Friday, when a special session will be held for the purpose, it is understood, of considering the Puerto Rican subject, and, if possible, determining on a report.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

STILL DEBATING THE CURRENCY.

Senators Berry and Teller Oppose the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At the conclusion of the Philippine debate in the Senate Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) was then recognized, and delivered his announced speech upon the pending Financial bill. He charged that the proposed change to a gold standard was to be made simply because the holders of the bonds deemed gold the more desirable. In an incidental reference to the Boer war, Mr. Berry said:

"While four-fifths of the American people are in sympathy with that struggling people in South Africa, we have reason to believe that the Administration is in sympathy with a monarchy."

In conclusion, he said that the people were in favor of bimetallism, and that the pending bill was dictated by the National banks and by those who hold the wealth of the country.

Mr. Teller took the floor to continue his speech on the financial question. He spoke against the proposed legislation, which, he said, placed it in the power of the banks to dictate in the country's financial affairs. Mr. Teller admitted that in some respects the country was more prosperous than it was a while ago.

"But," said he, "a system of prosperity which touches a few of our people and leaves out the American farmer is a vicious system, and the prosperity is a delusion."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said that, to his mind, the great question in the bill was the adoption of the gold standard. It far outweighed any other point. He inquired whether bonds at present outstanding, under the provisions of the Senate bill, would have to be paid in gold.

"There is nothing," replied Mr. Aldrich, "in this bill which changes the status of outstanding bonds, either directly or indirectly."

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

Senator Morgan Offers a Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) has offered a substitute for the Senate's Financial bill, providing that the fixed policy of the United States is to pay off the National debt as rapidly as possible; that the specie basis, consisting of gold or silver, or both, is the only true basis of bank bills, and that it is unjust to change the present financial system.

HOUSE DISCUSSES EXPANSION.

Debate, However, Gets Tangled with the Race Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—While the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, was considering the Indian Appropriation Bill, Mr. Cooney (Dem., Mo.,) took occasion to deliver an argument against imperialism. He would open the door to every channel of trade, he said, but close it to every attempt at expansion.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) deprecated the discussion of the policy of the Administration toward the Philippines.

"While the earth is drinking the warm blood of American heroes," said he, "it is our duty to stand by the flag of our country and the Commander in Chief of our armies." [Applause on the Republican side.]

"You 'cussed us out,'" he continued, turning toward the Democratic side, "because we did not jump into the war before we did."

"We forced you into the war," interposed Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

"Yes, you made us declare war and now you are 'cussing' us because we did better than you thought we would." [Laughter.]

Mr. Linney turned his attention to elections and lynching in the South. The lack of free elections, he said, was the only infirmity in our governmental system. In exact proportion as people were deprived of their votes, he said, lynchings and assassinations were prevalent. Since 1891, there had been an average of 140 lynchings each year in the South.

Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored Representative in the House, said he had investigated the lynchings in the South and had found that less than 15 per cent. of them are due to assaults on women.

"And I desire to announce," Mr. White added, "that if it were not for the assaults of white men upon black women there would be less of the other class."

The public galleries contained many colored people who applauded this utterance vigorously.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made a warm defense of the action of certain Southern States in disfranchising the ignorant and illiterate. He declared those States were preventing the submergence of civilization. He stated upon his honor that since 1875 no man had been defeated in office by fraud or force.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) closed the debate for to-day with a speech against the expansion policy of the Administration.

ADMIRAL DEWEY URGES PENSIONS.

Appears in Behalf of Those Dependent Upon Dead Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Admiral Dewey to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pensions in behalf of the bills pending before that committee to pension the widow of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia at the rate of $200 per month; the widow of the late Commander E. P. Wood of the Petrel at $100 a month; the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant, at $50 a month, and the widow of the late Capt. Henry E. Nichols of the Monadnock at $100 per month.

Admiral Dewey spoke eloquently of the great service these officers of the Asiatic Squadron had rendered to their country and of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of those they had left behind. While he did not advocate the amounts asked for in the bills, he appealed to the committee to deal generously with these noble women.

Would Curb Southern Lawlessness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Barthold of Missouri to-day began the circulation of a call for a Republican House caucus to consider means of preventing lawlessness at the polls, particularly in the South. Mr. Barthold brought up the subject at the joint caucus yesterday, but it was thought to be more proper for consideration at another meeting.

Congressional Notes.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday disposed of the bill proposing to prohibit the holding of National bank stock by any Secretary of the Treasury by laying the measure upon the table.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed to set aside a portion of the Arlington estate opposite Washington for an agricultural experiment station.

From the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday the bill providing for "the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent" was favorably reported.

House Election Committee No. 3 yesterday decided the Wise-Young contested election case for the Second Virginia District in favor of the contestant, Mr. Wise.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution in the Senate, which went over, discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the resolution he offered on Jan. 23 regarding the National City Bank of New York.

Representative Tompkins of New York has introduced a bill placing tea on the free list.

Walked to Death in His Sleep.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Peter Rogers, an aged resident of Dayton, where he made his home with his son, was killed this morning by a fall from an extension kitchen. Mr. Rogers is supposed to have been walking in his sleep, and to have stepped from a window to the roof and then off the roof.

ROBERTS MAY GO TO COURT.

Ex-Utah Representative-Elect Says He Will Sue the Government for Emoluments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Brigham H. Roberts of Utah was in this city a few hours to-day on his way home to Salt Lake City. Mr. Roberts was accompanied by his daughter.

"I am on my way home to Salt Lake," said Mr. Roberts. "No, I cannot say that my fight to establish my right to a seat in Congress is over, for I intend to consult my lawyers and see if the matter cannot be brought before the United States Supreme Court. I shall probably sue for the emoluments of the office to which I was elected by the State of Utah, as I cannot sue for the seat in Congress very well, after being barred out by that body, which is the sole judge of its membership."

TO SUCCEED MR. ROBERTS.

Supreme Court Clerk Blair of Utah Predicts Democratic Success.

George E. Blair of Salt Lake City, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Who will succeed Mr. Roberts as Representative in Congress?" a TIMES reporter asked him yesterday.

"I think," he replied, "it will be either Richard W. Young or William H. King. Utah is pretty safely Democratic, and one of those two gentlemen will be the Democratic nominee. Mr. Young is now at the head of the court in Manila. He organized the Utah Battery and was appointed to his present position by Gen. Otis. Mr. King preceded Mr. Roberts as Representative in Congress. The Republicans will undoubtedly nominate James T. Hammond, but I firmly believe a Democrat will be elected. Each of the persons named is a Mormon, but has only one wife."

Roberts Demands Pay and Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—B. H. Roberts of Utah, who was recently excluded from membership in the House, has made a formal demand on the Sergeant at Arms of the House for his salary and mileage, amounting in all to about $2,000. The demand was accompanied by the presentation of papers relating to the claimant's rights and also, it is said, with a suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The Sergeant at Arms declined to accept service of the papers.

BRITISH CONSUL DENIES IT.

The Interview Attacking Senator Mason Is Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The debate in the Senate yesterday relative to certain utterances attributed to Mr. Von Sittart, the British Consul at New Orleans, was referred to to-day in the Cabinet meeting, and Secretary Hay set out the facts in the case, so far as he had been able to learn them. As soon as the newspaper statements were drawn to his attention, which was some time last week, Secretary Hay laid them before Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. The latter could not credit them, but promised an investigation.

The result has not taken official form, but sufficient was ascertained to warrant the Ambassador in assuring the Secretary that the Consul disclaimed responsibility for the criticisms directed against the United States Senate. The formal reply of the Ambassador will be in hand soon and will be laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Consul Van Sittart, the local representative of the British Government, said to-day:

"I deny that any such utterances were made by me. I deny that I ever spoke of the Federal Government of this country in the terms ascribed to me. I hold that the word of a British gentleman is equal to the certificate before a notary and that it is always good."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Yalesville, W. T. McKinzie.
NEW JERSEY—Newfield, L. W. Harris.
NEW YORK—Emeryville, De A. A. Balmat; Haselton, Frank Wilkins; Mecklenburg, Schuyler Hodle; New Hampton, James McVeigh; Whitman, Ina Mills.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE DISTRICT OF HARTFORD, CONN.—Ezra D. Bailey.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—H. P. Wilcox, Cohocton; D. D. Cottrell, North Cohocton; J. M. Brown, Port Jefferson; P. H. Zimmerman, Wayland; William S. McLaughlin, Avon.

NO SHEATHED BATTLESHIPS.

Naval Construction Board Explains Its Reversal of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Board on Construction has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy explaining why it has reversed its position and modified its judgment in the matter of sheathing the new battleships, and now believes it will be more advantageous not to undertake to sheathe them. The board says that the argument in favor of sheathing is that the bottom of a ship will not foul to so great an extent as when not sheathed, and that therefore the vessels should be better able to maintain their speed on moderate coal consumption and save expense in docking and painting.

Against these advantages the board places as disadvantages heavy increased first cost; very difficult form of construction in which our shipbuilders have little or no experience; difficult and expensive repairs; dangers of injury to the hull plates from bad sheathing; additional weight of sheathing which might be given up to coal or armor; increased volume to drive through the water; great difficulty in attaching sheathing to the armor plates and the lack of East India teak, the best wood for sheathing in this country.

The board believes that these disadvantages outweigh the advantages, and that the latest practice abroad appears to be to omit sheathing on the larger vessels, although 50 per cent. of the cruisers laid down have been sheathed. Chief Constructor Hichborn takes positive issue with the remainder of the board in their conclusions, and strongly insists upon the advantages of sheathing. He says United States shipbuilders can do all the foreign builders can.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, and First Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, now in Washington, under orders to assume command of the Department of Alaska, for assignment to duty in that department.

Second Lieut. Louis Riceball, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop H, and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Watertown Arsenal to the office of Powell & Colne, New York City, on official business pertaining to the right of the Government to use the Tropenas steel casting process.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, to relieve Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, and will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East; Major Kimball, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerper, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Koerper, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home, where for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement.

Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, are detailed as members and Recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major Benjamin K. Roberts, Second Artillery, and First Lieut. William P. Pence, Fifth Artillery, who are relieved.

Navy.

Z. W. Reynolds is promoted to Paymaster from April 23, 1899.

H. T. B. Harris is promoted to Pay Inspector from Aug. 29, 1899.

J. C. Sullivan is promoted to Paymaster from June 16, 1899

George E. Hendee is promoted to Pay Director from Sept. 1, 1899.

S. Rand is promoted to Pay Inspector from Sept. 1, 1899.

W. J. Littell is promoted to Paymaster from Sept. 1, 1899.

W. L. Wilson is promoted to Paymaster from June 6, 1899.

J. R. Loomis is promoted to Pay Inspector from Jan. 6, 1899.

R. P. Lisle is promoted to Pay Director from June 6, 1899.

George W. Beaman is promoted to Pay Director from April 9, 1899.

J. B. Redfield is promoted to Pay Inspector from May 5, 1899.

Samuel McGowan is promoted to Paymaster from May 5, 1899.

H. L. Robins is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from Sept. 1, 1899.

Edwin Putnam is promoted to Pay Director from May 7, 1899.

A. Burtis is promoted to Pay Director from May 5, 1899.

R. H. Woods is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from May 3, 1899.

I. G. Hobbs is promoted to Pay Inspector from May 7, 1899.

W. A. Merritt is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from May 7, 1899.

L. G. Boggs is promoted to Pay Inspector from Nov. 12, 1899.

E. D. Ryan is promoted to Paymaster from May 3, 1899.

H. G. Colby is promoted to Pay Inspector from April 23, 1899.

W. T. Gray is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from April 9, 1899.

William J. Thompson is promoted to Pay Inspector from April 9, 1899.

H. E. Jewett is promoted to Paymaster from April 9, 1899.

L. A. Frailey is promoted to Pay Director from Aug. 29, 1899.

Lieut. William S. Smith is ordered to duty with the Kentucky, Feb. 5, instead of to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Martin Bevington is detached from connection with the Kentucky, Feb. 6, ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the New York, has left La Guayra for Cartagena.

The cruiser Isla de Luzon was put in commission at Hongkong to-day, under Commander John Bleeker.

The Dupont has arrived at the New York Navy Yard from Newport.

The Adams is at San Diego.

Lieut. William Marcellus left New York yesterday for Norfolk.

The Ranger has arrived at Acapulco on her way south to make a survey along the west coast of Central America.

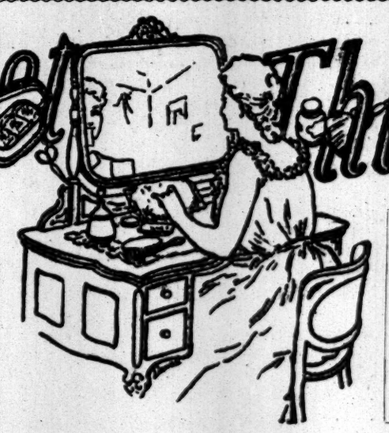
MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES. MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES. MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Toilet Things



You will find a complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Medicinal and Toilet Goods here—and our prices are always the lowest. . . . . .

The best-known and most popular Proprietary Medicines will be found in our Drug department. We sell the famous remedies of both Europe and America.

Medicinal and Toilet Articles.

Everybody has an interest in the following quotations. They are a fractional part of the most remarkable display of Medicinal and Toilet Articles that has been planned to win your favor and emphasize our leadership. Our regular prices are always lowest. During this sale "our regular prices" are sharply reduced. The items afford you a splendid chance to save considerable money on goods that are needed daily in every home. The facts in the case justify the expectation of a tremendous rush. That's why we suggest "your quick attention."

Medicinal Sundries.

"Birmingham" Nasal Douche, listed price 25c.; special price for this sale 12c

"Cutler's" Catarrh Inhalers, listed price $1.00; special price for this sale 69c

"Macy's" Nasal and Throat Atomizers, indestructible tube, three tips, special price for this sale . . . 47c

Brown Mixture Tablets, plain and with muriate of ammonia, for throat affections, screw topped bottle; special price for this sale 19c

Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, as prescribed by the "National Formulary," formula and directions with every bottle, special price for this sale . 69c

Glyco-Thymoline, list price $1.00; special price for this sale . . 68c

Seiler's Antiseptic Pastilles, 50 in bottle, our regular price 19c.; special for this sale 14c

Camphorated Oil, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price 19c.; special price for this sale 14c

Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, 4 oz. bottle, our regular price 12c.; special price for this sale 9c

Paregoric, 2 oz. bottle, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 5c

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 25c. size, special price for this sale . . 12c

Liquid Peptonoids, a wonderful tonic, $1.00 size, special price for this sale 75c

Blaud's Iron Pills, 5 grain U. S. P., 100 in bottle, regular price, 16c.; special price for this sale 8c

Mustard Leaves, on cloth, per box of ten 14c

Belladonna Leaves, on cloth, ten in a box, our regular price, 34c.; special price for this sale 19c

Macy's Malt Extract, none better, our regular price, 15c.; special price for this sale 10c

Wine of Coca, 16 oz. bottle, our regular price, 59c.; special price for this sale 43c

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, none better, our regular price, 43c.; special price for this sale 33c

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 16 oz. bottle, our regular price, 49c.; special price for this sale . . . 39c

Lithia Tablets, 5 grains, 50 in bottle, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Little Cathartic Granules, 50 in phial, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 5c

Rochelle Salts, 4 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale . 12c

Epsom Salts, 6 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale . . 6c

Powdered Alum, 2 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale . 6c

Grain Alcohol, full quart, special price for this sale, 74c.; full pint, special price for this sale . . . 37c

Wood Alcohol, for external use only, full pint, special price for this sale. 19c

Pure Absorbent Cotton, U. S. P., 4 oz., in carton, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale . . 6c

Pure Borax, half pound packages, our regular price, 8c.; special price for this sale 4c

Petrolatum, purer than the ordinary Petroleum Jelly.

Amber, 5-ounce jars, our regular price, 5c.; special price for this sale. 3c

Pure White, one-pound jars, our regular price, 36c.; special price for this sale 24c

Carbolated, 5 oz. jars, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale. 8c

Camphorated, 5 oz. jars, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale. 8c

Compressed Tablets, pocket size phial, 50 tablets in each:

Soda Mints, Bicarbonate of Soda, Chlor. Potash, Rhubarb and Soda, Rhubarb and Magnesia; special price for this sale . 9c

Pepsin, Pepsin and Bismuth, Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal; special price for this sale 14c

Pure Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel, prepared with grain alcohol, safe for internal and external uses; pint bottles, our regular price 18c., special price for this sale 12c

Spirits of Camphor, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price, 24c.; special price for this sale 19c

Concentrated Toilet Ammonia, 16 oz. pint bottle, our regular price, 16c; special price for this sale 10c

Bi-Carb. of Soda, our special price for this sale 4c

Gream of Tartar, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale . 6c

Effervescent Kissingen and Vichy Obesity Cure Remedies:

Wyeth's Vichy Salts, one-pound bottles, $1.00 size; special price for this sale 87c

Wyeth's Kissingen Salts, one-pound bottles, $1.25 size; special price for this sale $1.09

Macy's Vichy Salts, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Macy's Kissingen Salts, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Kissingen and Vichy Salt Tablets, 50 in bottle, our regular price 24c.; special price for this sale 17c

Red Raven Splits, special price for this sale 3c

Toilet Articles.

Empress Toilet Powder, 25c. size, special for this sale . . . 12c

Oxyn Balm, $1.00 size, special price for this sale 46c

Fancy Sachet, "Jockey Club," one-ounce envelope, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale . . . 4c

Handkerchief Extract, "Jockey Club," one-ounce bottle, our regular price, 39c.; special price for this sale . 24c

"Daggett & Ramsdell's" Perfect Cold Cream, 10c. size; special price for this sale 5c

Eau de Cologne, true odor of orange blossoms, 4 oz. glass stoppered bottle, our regular price, 37c.; special price for this sale 19c

Dr. Bruel's Dentifricia, small size, our regular price, 24c.; special price for this sale 15c

Powdered Willow Charcoal, in tins, 10c. size; special price for this sale . 7c

P. S. Glove Powder; will keep hands dry and the Gloves soft, 25c. size; special price for this sale . . . 19c

Court Plaster, in case containing black, white, flesh colors, our regular price, 4c.; special price for this sale . . 2c

Witch Hazel Cold Cream, for chapped skin, our regular price, 16c.; special price for this sale . . . 10c

Chemically Pure Glycerine, 12 oz. in bottle; special price for this sale, 26c

3 oz. in bottle, special price for this sale 7c

Elderflower Lotion, 4 oz. bottle, our regular price, 19c.; special price for this sale 14c

Tincture Benzoin, for whitening the skin, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price 34c.; special price for this sale . . 24c

Genuine Almond Meal, half-pound jars, made of genuine almond flour and violet perfume, our regular price, 28c.; special price for this sale . . 19c

Hygienique Face Powder, white and cream, absolutely pure, our regular price, 27c.; special price for this sale . 12c

Florida Water, highest grade, 8 oz. bottle, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale . . . 24c

Bay Rum, extra quality, 16 oz. sprinkler topped bottle, our regular price, 49c.; special price for this sale . 41c

Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price, 37c.; special price for this sale 29c

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"Defender" Hot Water Bottles, 2 quart size, the most reliable low priced bottle made; satisfaction guaranteed, made to sell at $1.00; special price for this sale 59c

"Star" Fountain Syringe, 2 quart size, three hard rubber pipes, made to sell at 75c.; special price for this sale 43c

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"Matchless" Lung Protectors, fine quality felt front and back, made to sell at 60c.; special price for this sale . 29c

"Eclipse" Lung Protectors, back and front made of chamois lined felt, sold el

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THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

There is no civilized community where the crime committed at Frankfort on Tuesday would not be universally condemned. If there is any citizen of Kentucky who looks upon this atrocious breach of the peace merely as a point gained in a desperate political battle, his existence and his opinions are evidence that he is a savage and not a civilized human being. There has been much in the character and career of GOEBEL which indicated that he, too, was imperfectly civilized. We cannot admire his political methods. We know that he had "killed his man." But all considerations of his conduct are inappropriate now and unseasonable. He had not provoked the assault upon him He was acting entirely within his legal right in contesting the election of Gov. TAYLOR. It was a perfectly peaceful and orderly proceeding. There was heat and passion in the atmosphere of Frankfort, but that was due not so much to the nature of the contest as to the habits of the people. There is at all times too much heat and passion about Kentucky politics. The horrible affair of Tuesday is proof of it, and one of the consequences.

Judged by the standard of a civilized community, and especially by the standard that should be maintained and enforced in every self-governing State, it was an absolutely inexcusable crime. It is easy enough to explain it, but impossible to justify or palliate it. It was an outrage, not only on GOEBEL and his partisans, but on the people, whose highest interests are assailed and their most precious rights violated. Doubtless the criminal will be punished promptly enough if he can be detected. He may fall a victim to the rage of GOEBEL's friends. Or the crime may give rise to a series of shootings such as the social code of "feuds" in Kentucky seems to require when once a beginning is made. But all true friends of the State will hope that this crowning disgrace may shock public opinion into some effectual restriction of the lawless habits from which it has sprung. For it is really an appalling disgrace to any State in this Union that such a man, even having led the life he did, should have been shot as he was. It was made possible only by a general indifference to the sanctity of human life and a general contempt for the right of society to order and the reign of law. If the present crime shall reveal to the people of Kentucky the depth of savagery in which they have allowed themselves to remain for so long a time, it will not be without its compensation.

Meanwhile, it is worthy of note that our admirable system of decentralization enables us to regard the outbreak of violence in the politics of Kentucky with relative equanimity. It will not affect any other State, much less the Nation. It will probably be settled in Kentucky without further serious disturbance, and in no case will there be any occasion for the intervention of the Federal Government, except, possibly, to preserve the peace while the people of the State exercise their rights. And let us trust that not even this will be necessary, but that Kentucky will prove equal to the task that is imposed upon her.

A WASTE OF TIME.

Does any one believe that this desire for empire will be sated with the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands? Why should it? The thirst of empire is no new thing. It is like the desire for human blood. It was a wrong step for us to take Hawaii. It was much worse for us to acquire the Philippine Islands. The desire for empire is not to be sated. There is no reason to think we will call a halt, and instead of an army of one, two, or three hundred thousand men, we will want one equal to the armaments of Europe.—Mr. BACON of Georgia, in the Senate debate on the Philippines.

One of the chief benefits education confers on man is the training of the judgment to distinguish between things that are useful and things that are rubbish. It enables him to profit immediately by the experience of others instead of waiting long years for the slow ripening influence of his own successes and failures.

In the patriarchal days, before there were books and schools, men must have had to knock about the world five or six hundred years before they became wise. NOAH at the age of, say, 459 would probably have argued the political questions of his time in the spirit of BACON of Georgia. His arguments would have been just as silly and schoolboyish as the argument that we are going to get drunk on empire and acquire such a craving for that costly tipple that we shall be unable to sober up.

If we had sent out armadas to conquer the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico as an act of unprovoked aggression prompted only by our hunger for new territory, Senator BACON's argument about the insatiable desire for more would have some relevancy to actual conditions. The Philippines fell to us undesired in the performance of an imperative duty. It is our duty to keep them and take care of their people. We are going to do it. Mr. BACON wastes the time of the Senate and of the country by his pointless talk.

THE USES OF AN OPPOSITION.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the two most conspicuous and successful examples now furnished in the world of parliamentary government. It is curious that they should now be suffering from the same trouble. That is, the want of an intelligent, organized, patriotic opposition.

Really, such an opposition is an integral part of the parliamentary "outfit." The English expression, "Her Majesty's Opposition," is, or ought to be, the expression of an important fact. Watchful and alert criticism is part of the very assumed machinery of government, and is as necessary as the responsible executive itself. The chiefs of the responsible executive ought to be able to learn from it. And yet, in the two Anglo-Saxon nations, it has broken down completely, to their great loss. How it may be with Lord SALISBURY we do not pretend to know. But we can imagine President MCKINLEY, as a conscientious and "painful" official, charged with duties upon which he must desire that every possible light, even a hostile light, might be cast, breathing forth daily laments that the Democrats should be such asses, that they can or will tell him nothing that would be of use to him in his business.

The Democrats in this country have disabled themselves from performing the proper functions of a critical opposition. In the first place, they allowed the cranks and fools and ignoramuses of the party to make its platform in a Presidential year, and to put upon it a representative of all that was most unwise and most unsafe. The consequence has been that, though the leaders of the party should now speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and not with the tongues of partisans and jackasses, it would be a long time before they could get the American people to pay any attention to what they said. But, as a matter of fact, they have not been speaking wisely. They have been speaking with extreme unwisdom. They have been pretending that the responsibilities thrust upon us by the result of the Spanish war could be discharged by the simple process of unloading and disregarding them. The American people have no sympathy with or belief in this method. They have shown as much, most decidedly, by their votes. And yet the Bourbons of our Opposition, instead of offering constructive criticism, or helpful criticism, or interesting criticism, keep on harping on a policy which is utterly discredited and utterly out of relation to the needs of the time.

This looks like "judicial blindness." And equally like judicial blindness does the conduct of the British Opposition appear. Leading Liberals—Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, Mr. MORLEY, Mr. BRYCE, Mr. HARRISON—addressed to the policy of bullying the Boers adopted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN criticisms which must have made some impression upon the British conscience when that policy was first made evident. It was plain that the Ministry had allowed itself to engage in a war which, according to the line so aptly cited from LUCAN by Mr. HARRISON; "could have no triumphs." But none of them then expected, or could have expected, that the first three months of the struggle of the whole British Army with a population of a quarter of a million Boers would result in a series of victories for the weaker party, that a German General should be able to say, at that point in the struggle, that "the reputation of the British Army was already gone." That, at such a juncture, the Government should extend its claims, and should put into the Queen's speech the declaration that the war should not close until the British supremacy of the British Empire in South Africa was established, seems a fatuous and unnecessary performance, seeing that the British are technically entirely justified by the fact that they are engaged not very successfully in repelling invasion of British territory. Such a phrase offered a legitimate point of attack for the Opposition. The "monocular insolence," as Mr. ROBERT ROOSEVELT happily calls it, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S so-called "negotiations" was also a fair subject of attack. It is arguable that the inevitable modernization and Anglicization of the Transvaal would have proceeded more rapidly, and almost demonstrable that it would have proceeded more smoothly and left less of embitterment and difficulty behind it, if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had not felt it to be laid upon him, as was said long ago, and about a very different matter, "to prod Providence and accelerate the action of the All-wise."

But it cannot be said that the British Opposition has thus far any more lived up to its privileges than our own. The British public is in a mood now to take into much more serious consideration than it took when they were delivered the solemn warnings of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. MORLEY. For then every Englishman, including the critics themselves, thought the march to Pretoria would be the holiday excursion which it has proved to be so very far from being. But there is certainly no guidance to be had for the Government from the criticisms of the Opposition, any more than there is for our own Administration from the criticisms of our own Opposition. The criticism of Lord ROSEBERY and Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN are no more to the point than the criticisms of Senator VEST and Representative BAILEY. And the British people will be apt to reach the same conclusion as that reached by the American people, the conclusion that, though the conduct of their actual rulers may leave a good deal to be desired, there is nothing at all to be gained by putting their critics in their places.

TAXES THAT DRIVE AWAY CAPITAL.

The effect of the tax on mortgages proposed in the bill of the Joint Committee on Taxation is already felt in this city. Mortgages given for moneys loaned by investors residing outside the State and now falling due must be renewed, if at all, with some understanding in regard to the proposed tax of one-half of 1 per cent. As this class of mortgages is not subject to local taxation, there is no offset under Section 21 of the bill exempting debts and obligations from the payment of taxes to counties, cities, and towns. The State tax must be paid outright, if the bill passes, and will have the effect of diminishing by one-half of 1 per cent. the interest received by the lender or of increasing by that fraction the interest charge upon the borrower.

The agents here of many non-resident mortgagees have advised them of the state of affairs. An experienced lender might be quite willing to take the risk of renewal without stipulation as to the tax, since it is almost universally true that in such cases it is the borrower who pays. But it is altogether uncertain what attempts the Legislature will make to prevent the shifting of the tax from the lender to the borrower. Many capitalists would prefer to withdraw their investments from this State altogether and seek opportunities for loans in States where the return is not subject to diminishment by legislative experiments in taxation. The committee's bill has the effect of a tariff revision in checking business and preventing investment.

It is in Section 22 of the bill that the provision appears that no person or corporation owning real estate situated within this State shall be exempt from the tax "by reason of non-residence within the State." By the terms of the same section every other kind of mortgage, whether created by a corporation or by a natural person, except only mortgages to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, is made subject to the tax. Under the existing law mortgages held by savings banks, life insurance companies, building and loan associations, and non-residents are not taxed either locally or by the State. Upon every mortgage of these classes, hitherto exempt, the tax will impose a new burden. The savings bank Presidents have already expressed pretty freely their opinion of the bill. It will diminish the interest paid to wage earners upon their savings. It will make life insurance more costly. It will make the bonds of New York railroads sell at lower prices. It is a tax upon credit, a tax upon a method of doing business. It tends to discourage business. It tends to drive out our own capital and to prevent foreign capital from seeking investment here.

In the report accompanying the bill the joint committee estimated that the mortgage tax would reach two billions of mortgage money and would yield to the State $10,000,000 yearly. Last year the State tax of 2.08 mills on each dollar of the $4,898,611,010 of assessed value of real and personal property in the State yielded $10,189,110. The committee desired to abolish altogether the direct State tax on assessed valuation, leaving real and personal property to be taxed exclusively for local purposes. But they also aimed to lighten the burden on real estate. That they manifestly have not done. The direct tax collected last year came almost wholly from realty, as only $662,548,328 of personal property was reached by the assessors, the other four and one-half billions being real estate. The committee bill only shifts the form, not the incidence, of the tax. Nearly the whole of the $10,000,000 will still be paid by the owners of real estate, just as it was before. When a mortgage is taxed, it is the borrower that pays.

It would seem, therefore, that the abolition of direct taxation for State purposes and the suppression of the State Board of Equalization are the only visible results of this effort at tax reform. Those are benefits, doubtless, but they come too high when they are paid for by the disturbance in the investment market threatened by the mortgage tax.

THEIR OWN PETARD.

It is certainly questionable whether AGUINALDO's lies are fit matter to be printed at the public expense for dissemination as an anti-imperialistic campaign document. The privilege of such publicity has never been accorded to any other enemy of the United States, we believe, at least to no other enemy in arms against the Government. Although the Administration has nothing to fear from the fullest discussion, and although "muzzling" is not an American practice—quite the contrary—it is obvious that considerations of decency require that there should be a limit somewhere. Senator HAWLEY thought that Senator PETTIGREW had reached it when he insisted that AGUINALDO's pamphlet, lies and all, should go to the Public Printer as a part of his remarks. The Connecticut Senator is experienced, and his mind is well balanced. The country will very likely agree with him that PETTIGREW was transcending the bounds of permissible freedom.

Admiral DEWEY has ruthlessly destroyed one of the foundation stones of the anti-imperialist temple of falsehood and delusion. He writes to Senator LODGE that AGUINALDO's stories about their relations are a tissue of falsehood. He never treated him as an ally, never promised him recognition or independence for his "republic."

The Springfield Republican, which performed the graceless task of giving this stuff to the American public, regretted at the time that it could not accompany AGUINALDO's composition with Admiral DEWEY's comment. That unfortunate gap can now be filled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At the request of Capt. NORTON GODDARD, a member of Gov. ROOSEVELT's staff, Mr. THERON STRONG has drawn and Assemblyman FALLOWS has introduced a bill designed to facilitate the suppression of that peculiarly vicious and harmful form of gambling known as policy. The bill, though of no great length and of admirably simple wording, covers every phase of the complex policy system, and it not only provides for the punishment of all persons connected in any capacity whatever with the operation of the game, but it also makes the mere possession of any of the implements or documents used in connection with it convicting evidence against the possessor, and defines as common gamblers, punishable as such, "the owner, landlord, tenant, proprietor, manager, agent, or Superintendent" of any building or room in which this or other gambling games are carried on. This responsibility is extended even to those who allow their premises to be used by the gamblers and their patrons as a means of ingress to or egress from the places where the actual playing is done. It is in the last-mentioned features that the superior effectiveness of the proposed law, as compared with the existing statute, is believed by its advocates to lie. Their confidence may or may not be justified. The bill is certainly a good one, but it is one thing to draw and pass a stringent law against any evil, and quite another to bring about its honest enforcement. That depends upon the state of public sentiment and the character of the officials of different rank into whose hands the execution of the law necessarily falls. About the widespread injury to the poor that results from policy there is not the slightest doubt, however, and every effort to bring to justice the criminals who profit directly or indirectly from the infliction of that injury is deserving of encouragement and assistance.

—Tragically perilous as is the state of affairs now existing in Kentucky's capital city, some features of the situation are distinctly humorous. It is grim and ghastly humor, of course, and provocative of smiles only in the cynical, but real for all that and appreciable even by those of us who are both humiliated and alarmed by the apparent breakdown of law and civilization in an American community. Note, for instance, the revelations that follow every chance investigation of pockets. One quiet gentleman who happened to excite curiosity just after Tuesday's shooting was found when searched to be carrying three revolvers and a knife designed solely for the hurried dissection of human beings. He seems to have been an entirely orderly citizen, meditating no crime, and engaged in improving his mind by listening to the deliberations of Kentucky's lawmakers. Another, much like him, bore five revolvers, and a third had four and a Winchester rifle. At least one pistol is apparently de rigeur at Frankfort this Winter. We are not forgetting that for some time conditions have been abnormal there, but that hardly accounts for the universality of armament thus brought to light. Making all due allowances, one can still be both amazed and amused at the unanimity with which these good people—and by far the great majority of them are good people—have made the revolver an article of ordinary and inevitable wearing apparel. They do not seem yet to have differentiated themselves into men of peace and men of war, a division long ago made in most other parts of the world with even a claim to civilization. With much knowledge of law, they assume the law's inadequacy as a regulator of life, and conduct themselves as if this were 1400 instead of 1900. Yet they use smokeless powder, which belongs to the coming century rather than to this one!

Something like a hundred well-dressed and apparently sane persons assembled in a Boston church on Tuesday and held a service commemorative of what they called the "marytrdom" of CHARLES I., sometime King of England. From their manner it was fair to assume that they considered the occasion a solemn and sorrowful one, and they listened with all the marks of respectful attention and high approval while the officiating clergyman lauded the piety of the Stuart king and condemned his death and those who brought it about. The American Episcopal Church, the speaker said, was a daughter of the Anglican Church of England, and CHARLES I. had been beheaded because of his refusing to give up his faith. Therefore, why was it not fitting that such a service as this should be held in the Episcopal Church? The Anglican Church had set aside that day to commemorate the death of a martyr. But Parliament had erased the day from the Church calendar. This act was never assented to by the Church. And so on and so on at considerable length. Now, what is one to think of proceedings like these, what judgment is one to pronounce upon the American citizens who have formed themselves into a chapter of "the Order of the White Rose," and annually meet to lament the death of a man whose name is a synonym for faithlessness, and whose only ambition, fortunately futile, was to destroy ideas and principles that are the very foundation of American existence, the original inspiration of all American hopes? Beings capable of such acts are far beyond ordinary comprehension. It is useless to denounce them, and not easy to laugh at them. One can only wonder—and try to control an incidental feeling of nausea.

While other Aldermanic Boards have been giving their valuable opinions in regard to Great Britain and the Boers, the City Fathers of Abilene, Kan., have been content to take up a nearer problem, of comparatively small importance, of course, but still sufficiently interesting. It seems that the habit, not uncommon in any of our lessor communities, of assembling about the railway station at train time, had seized upon the residents of Abilene with unusual violence, and the consequent loss of time was having a most injurious effect upon the industries of the place. For a while the Aldermen mourned over this custom of their fellow citizens, and finally they determined to remedy matters with a firm hand. The result of the decision was the passage of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for anybody to go to the railway station unless he or she had some business there other than the satisfaction of an idle curiosity. This ordinance is now in force, and the surrounding towns are watching its workings with anxious care. Several funny stories are told in illustration of the fervor with which the people have superintended the local operation of their railway. Once, it is said, a traveler alighted there and asked a bystander how large a population the town had. "Don't know exactly," was the reply, "but you can count 'em. We are all here." Again an Englishman traveling through Kansas propounded the same question to an auctioneer, who stood on the station platform. "Well, I can't say exactly," answered the man. "We had 6,789 yesterday, but we had a hanging last night and I have not heard how many they got." Thereupon, according to legend, the Englishman set down in his notebook and afterward published the following wise remarks: "Kansas is inhabited by a very lawless population. It is no uncommon thing for mobs to hang scores of men through the night. So far has this practice been carried that an extensive tour of the State reveals the horrible state of affairs that the inhabitants do not know from one day to another how many have been spared."

THE STRANAHAN TAX REPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to appreciate the true significance of the amendments to the tax law proposed by the joint legislative committee, of which Senator Stranahan is Chairman, it is necessary to understand the present method of taxation.

The State derives its chief income from the following sources: Its proportion of payments for licenses under the Raines law, receipts from the collateral inheritance tax, the franchise tax on corporations, and direct payments from the counties to the State, proportioned to the relative amount of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in each county.

The counties or other local divisions obtain their revenue from their share of licenses under the Raines law, receipts from licenses, rentals, and other similar sources, and the bulk of their income from a direct tax upon the real and personal property situated within their boundaries. The property thus taxed includes real estate, bonds, and obligations of individuals or corporations secured by mortgage or otherwise and due to residents of the locality; merchandise, money, and theoretically all other forms of wealth owned by individuals. Corporations pay a local tax upon their realty the same as individuals, and upon their personalty in the form of a tax upon their "capital stock," which has been interpreted to mean the gross amount of their assets. From this they are allowed to deduct the assessed value of their realty and the amount of their debts. Corporations pay no local tax on their charter and good will, but those are included in the assets upon which they pay their franchise tax to the State. In return for the payment of this franchise tax to the State, corporations deduct from their payment to the local tax district the State's percentage of the county tax. Corporations occupying public property, i. e., owning what are called public franchises, pay, under the special franchise tax law passed last year, a local tax on such franchises as real estate.

The chief criticisms upon the existing method of taxation are the following:

1. As Assessors in each county may adopt different standards of valuation, it is necessary for the State Board of Equalization to equalize the assessments so that the State's proportion may be fairly levied. This causes much friction and dissatisfaction.

2. The taxation of mortgages as personal property constitutes double taxation upon that amount of realty, inasmuch as the owner of the real estate is not permitted to deduct from the assessed valuation thereof the amount due on mortgage.

3. Personal property is difficult to find, and as residents of the tax district are not required to list their property, the Assessors merely guess at the amount of their assessable personalty. This is not only vague and unsatisfactory, but it works gross inequality.

4. The definition of taxable personalty is incomplete and inexact, and the principle of permitting deductions for debts of the owner is ill-considered and difficult of application.

5. The assessment of the personalty of resident and non-resident corporations is replete with difficulty and complication and is unfair and unsatisfactory in many directions.

The trend of reform in tax legislation may be said to lie along the following lines: The incidence of taxes should be equal upon all members of the community and upon all localities. The property taxed should be easy of ascertainment and valuation and the method of discovery, assessment, and collection should be simple and cheap. The distinction should be recognized between taxes upon property and taxes upon privileges—the latter constituting really a license or excise. The nearer taxation comes to falling solely upon tangible, visible property, the surer, simpler, and fairer will be its incidence and collection. A mortgage, like a share of stock, constitutes merely a certificate of partial and qualified ownership in certain property. This is also true of a note. In other words, there are many forms in which wealth is expressed, but these should seldom be regarded as property for purposes of taxation. The danger of taxing mere credits is readily illustrated by supposing that A loans B $10,000, for which B gives his note to A. Assuming that B has no other means and loses the $10,000; then, whether A knows it or not, the note is valueless. Yet A would have to pay the tax on $10,000 and B would get no credit for his indebtedness to A, for he has no property from which to deduct that debt. Were the tax levied only on the money or the property which A had loaned to B, it would fall upon that money or property in the hands of its owner at the time of taxation, and neither A nor B would be asked or expected to pay a tax upon nothing. To tax credits is in effect to impose a license upon the privilege of borrowing. If mortgages are to be taxed, why not notes, checks, contracts, certificates, &c.? The claim that these cannot be reached is controverted by the experience of the Federal Government, which reaches them easily and surely.

Let us now look at the new amendments in the light of these criticisms and principles.

At the outset it will be observed that the committee has followed the rule of the Scotch dominie who said, "Let us look the difficulty boldly in the face—and pass on." In other words, the great difficulty of finding and defining the property subject to taxation, the committee has entirely disregarded. It has devoted itself exclusively to seeking means to raise the State's revenue directly, and thus to avoid the troubles incident upon the work of the State Board of Equalization. In this, it has made a mountain out of a mole hill, for, while it is true that the operation of the State Board of Equalization causes much friction and dissatisfaction, the same trouble that is there evidenced between counties is continually present in each county between the residents of different cities, of different sections in the same cities, and even of adjoining householders. To switch off the attempt to revise the tax laws of the State into a plan to get rid of the work of the State Board of Equalization is to abandon the real work undertaken and that remains to be done. The true difficulties and errors which exist in the present method of taxation the committee has left untouched—in fact, has increased. In the language of a distinguished ex-member of the New York Board of Tax Commissioners, "it has merely put another soft patch on the old boiler."

The bill puts forth three innovations:

First—To tax mortgages upon real estate situated within this State ½ of 1 per cent.

Second—To tax shares of stock of banks, banking associations, and trust companies 1 per cent. Both of these taxes are to be paid directly to the State.

Third—To tax "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State" 1 per cent., payable to the local authorities.

The report of the committee makes no reference at all to the last suggestion, although it will be found to be far reaching in effect and possibly difficult of application. There promises to be much litigation over the precise meaning that the local authorities may give to the phrase "moneyed capital"; and the change from the present method and rate of taxing that class of property is apt to affect seriously both the owners and the tax districts.

The bill proposes not to allow the owners of any of these three classes of property to deduct their debts from the assessed valuations.

Viewing these proposals in their order, we have first the mortgage tax. If realty is taxed, there is no just reason for taxing the mortgage on it. The committee's report in one part explains that mortgages to-day escape taxation "because of the apparent inability of Assessors to find this particular class of property and for other reasons." Yet the committee, when enumerating the advantages to be anticipated if its recommendations be adopted, cites as the third, that the new taxes will be "certain and unvarying in their application. Payment will be enforced if need be, as in the case of the real estate tax, by divesting the owner of his title. No mortgages will escape," and, it adds, "there will be no deduction of debts." It may well be asked why mortgages will not escape when the State taxes them, while they cannot be found when the county attempts it. To allow no deduction for debt is, of course, the right of the State, there being no Constitutional limitation to prevent it. That it is an injustice to the owner of real estate as compared with the owner of general personalty, however, can scarcely be denied. If mortgages constitute property for purposes of taxation, they should be taxed by the tax districts like and at the same rates as all other property, and payment of the tax be enforced. If they are not such property—and I believe they are not—they should be exempted by law, and not, as now generally in practice, by a nullification of the law.

One of the peculiar workings of this amendment, if adopted, would be to tax the owner of a bond of the New York Central Railroad Company 1 per cent., payable to the State, and allow no deduction for debt, while the owner of a bond of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would pay the local rate of say 2 per cent. or more to the locality in which he resides, and be allowed to deduct his debts.

Next the committee proposes to tax the shares of banks and trust companies 1 per cent. of their actual value as shown by the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the companies, the shares then to be exempt from all other taxation. For this there is no adequate reason given. Such shares now pay to the locality the same tax as all other personal property. The amendment proposes to tax them substantially at one-half that amount, and to turn the tax directly into the State Treasury.

Let us see what the incidence of the proposed taxes will be both as to individuals and as to the local tax districts. If, as the committee says, mortgages now escape taxation, it is evident that if the mortgagees are to pay the new tax of one-half of 1 per cent., they will insist on receiving a higher rate of interest or they will by contract require the mortgagor to pay the tax. In either case, the owner of the realty will pay the tax, and the poorer a man is, viz., the more he owes on his realty, the more tax will he pay. In the next place, the large cities, and particularly New York, are the places where most of the mortgages are held, and most of the banks and trust companies are located. This species of property the committee proposes to tax one-half of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent., respectively, and relieve it from payment of the regular local tax, which in New York generally amounts to from 2 to 2½ per cent. In other words, the bulk of the new tax which the State proposes to collect will come out of the City of New York at the cost of exempting a large part of its assessable personalty from local taxation. Thus analyzed, it will be seen that the City of New York will have no further cause for quarreling with the State Board of Equalization as to the relative assessment of its property as compared with the other counties in the State, because it will hereafter have to pay out and out the bulk of the State tax.

The committee makes the peculiar claim that the owner of real estate will actually find his taxes to be less because he will no longer have to pay to the locality his proportion of its quota of the State tax. In view of the fact, however, that, as to the City of New York in particular, the committee proposes to withdraw from assessment for local purposes mortgages and the shares of banks and trust companies, and to reduce the local tax rate on moneyed capital to 1 per cent., it seems very evident that the owner of real estate will find either his valuations or his tax rate very much increased.

Regarding the proposals of the committee as a whole, it would appear as if the collection of the taxes payable directly to the State would be simple. This supposition is controverted, however, by an examination of the bill, which devotes twenty-three printed pages to setting forth the mode of collecting the mortgage tax. The committee cites as one of the merits of its proposals that they will leave any county, city, town, or other local subdivision free to suggest to the Legislature a tax system to its own liking. No local tax district has as yet put forward any such system, and certainly no locality would be in better position to formulate a complete system than this very committee, which calmly dodges the whole issue! To impose upon the tax law of the State a number of new and complicated provisions for the sake of allowing localities to suggest their own plans of taxation—none being yet in evidence—seems a long way round to no point.

The work of the committee has evidently been conscientious and painstaking, but equally apparently incomplete and ill-directed. Instead of a comprehensive and scientific revision of the tax system of the State, the committee, with an eye single to the abolition of the Board of Equalization, has merely sought haphazard expedients that would enable the State to collect its needed revenues directly. It has hit upon the mortgage tax and bank and trust company tax, but it might as well have suggested a poll tax or a license tax upon brokers and auctioneers, and any other class of the community, all of which could be justified by more or less specious arguments. When all is said and done, the committee has merely devised an arbitrary and complicated method whereby the State may collect directly, instead of indirectly as now, some thirteen millions of taxes out of about one hundred and thirty millions raised in the counties each year, and it has introduced into the body of the tax law of the State new terms, new methods, and less principle.

In view of the fact that the preamble of the resolution under which the committee was appointed recites that the tax laws should be "carefully examined with a view to their modification and revision upon a just and wise basis," it may truthfully be said of the committee's report and bill "parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus."

NATHAN BIJUR.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the larger part of the controversial articles on the great subjects of the day which have of late appeared in your excellent paper, though often written with ability, are tiresome reading. And for this reason, because they assume as premises facts and conditions that are denied. It follows that these arguments, based on such premises, lead nowhere and mar rhetoric. This has been true, from the first, of the Philippine question, and is so still. Aguinaldo and his followers, as well as the conditions which enfold them, are, in the thought of one man, the exact opposite to what they are in that of another. Of course a discussion on this question, each man starting from his own point of view, must be as futile as one between a Roman Catholic and a radical disciple of the "higher criticism."

It is equally true of this South African question. To one the Boers are a gallant, simple, kindly people, who, having "treked" from the tyranny of the British officials at the Cape, are fighting for the republican system and the liberty which they had earned by blood and tears against the greed of the mighty monarchy, their former oppressor. Moreover, that the immediate casus belli is the question of the franchise asked for the immigrants who have entered the country against the will of its owners. Of course, it is easy to hang a taking argument on these premises. The "rights of man," the "shot heard round the world," and "Bunker Hill" fall in at once. But now comes the other side, which holds that the Boers are by no means the kind of people described; that their Government, though a republic in form, is an oligarchy in fact, (and of a very narrow, corrupt, and cruel kind,) and an offense to civilization; that they trekked from the Cape, not to escape oppression, but to be free to indulge in it; that their liberty was not threatened, and that the question of the franchise was not the cause of war, being merely an incident in proceedings taken to lift from the immigrants burdens and wrongs such as no other civilized nation has ever laid or endured. They cite, as a parallel, the case of the Irish, who came here with a rush half a century ago, and who, at that time, were not acceptable to a large part of our people; who were our Outlanders, in fact, but who, with the exception of the limited period required before receiving the franchise, were met with the gift of absolute equality of civil rights.

Then we have, on the one side, the charge that the mines of the Transvaal and the "greed of gold" form the motive for England's aggression. The other side asks where there is any room for "greed of gold." And how England—as England—can get any more gold by her action, pointing out that the Rand mines are stock companies, whose shares are the private property of Germans and French as well as of English citizens, and that this ownership will remain substantially unchanged if England does prevail.

Obviously, both sets of premises cannot be true, and that one set of arguments and sentiments is wasted. It should not be very difficult to corner the facts. It requires some reading and study to be sure, since the whole story obviously covers a great deal of time, and since the truth does not lie on the surface. But the truth is what the public should have, not sentiment. There are, indeed, exceptions to what I have said. Several of our well-known fellow-citizens have contributed articles the argument of which is based on facts which they support either by personal knowledge or documentary evidence. But these exceptions are very few. I submit that it is these fundamental facts to which inquiry should be addressed, and that we shall not be forced to read arguments founded solely on subjective imaginings. G. T. L.

Bellport, Jan. 27, 1900.

The Famine in British India.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon perusing your issue of this morning, as is my daily habit, I happened to come across a letter signed by Mr. J. E. Abbott, suggesting the starting of a famine fund for British India as a means of fostering a bond of union between England and the United States. Now, this seems to me entirely unnecessary, and I am sure many of your readers will share my opinion. How much better would it not have been if England, instead of spending millions of money in trying to exterminate a law-abiding, religious, and peaceful people in South Africa, had devoted this money to allaying the sufferings of her own Indian subjects.

It is certainly not very tempting for the Boers, and will certainly not make British rule more acceptable to them, to see how this mighty Albion neglects and allows her own subjects to starve, to wage an unjust war on another nation.

A HOLLANDER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

Mr. Cochran's Anti-British Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of Representative Cochran's speech at Monday's pro-Boer meeting, a misprint reads "drink," instead of "crepe." "I prayed God to let the Boers hang on until the price of crepe rose in London." And the vast audience cheered this blasphemy to the echo.

"There are many heartbroken widows and orphans to-day in England," shouted a British sympathizer. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Serves them right!" and a continuous burst of cheers and cat-calls silenced him. Were they men or devils who thus disgraced our city and our country? Many of us are in the dark as to this war. But a few such manifestations will submerge true American Boer sympathy. How should we have felt if the widows and orphans of our brave fellows who fell in Cuba had been so insulted by a London audience? Political questions apart, our hearts bleed for our sorrowing sisters in England. Every true American will repudiate these utterances reflecting on the bereaved mothers, widows, and fatherless, and pray that God will sustain them. BURT CLARK.

Brooklyn, Jan. 31, 1900.

Senator Mason and His Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do you not come out and suggest that if Mr. Mason would go to the United States Senate and do what he is paid to do and keep his oar out of other people's business, it would be better for every one, and he would not lay himself open to any criticism by the British Consul at New Orleans. There are many, very many, good people in this country who think directly opposite to Mr. Mason, but the point I make is, he is not sent to the United States Senate and paid by the American people to dictate England's South African policy, but to attend to his own business.

W. SEWARD WEBB.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 31, 1900.

New York Trust Company Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article which appears in your journal of to-day's date, headed "Trust Companies to Unite," I desire to call attention to a misstatement in that article, which is to the effect that the stock of the Trust Company of New York is "at about 185."

The stock of this company has heretofore been sold but twice at public auction, and not for less than two hundred ($200) dollars per share. It was sold this noon at $200, and one $201 per share. STOCKHOLDER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Macrum's Mission.

Mr. Gaswell—What sort of a letter do you suppose ex-Consul Macrum brings with him?

Mr. Dukane—I think it is one of those letters that never came.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

As One Sees It.

Tommy—Pop, what is vulgar ostentation?

Tommy's Father—Vulgar ostentation, my son, is the display made by people who have more money to do it with than we have ourselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Change of Plan.

"The Folderols have recalled their reception invitations."

"Anybody sick?"

"No; Mrs. Folderol changed her mind and concluded she would rather have the house painted."—Chicago Record.

A High-Toned Affair.

Mr. Highcollar—Mrs. Cash just told me that our church entertainment is to be a very high-toned affair. No tickets will be sold.

Mr. Shirtfront—No tickets sold? How do you expect to make any money?

Mr. Highcollar—We shall allow patrons to purchase cards of admission.—Judge.

Anxious to Please.

"Pat, I thought I hired you to carry bricks up that ladder by the day."

"Ye did, sor."

"Well, I've been watching you, and you've only done it a half a day to-day. The other half you spent coming down the ladder."

"Oi'll thry to be doin' bether to-morry, sor."—Harlem Life.

THE KING'S WOOING.

Rose H. Thorpe in Detroit Free Press.

The young King must wed for his people's good,
Hearts do not count in the marriage of State,
For policy governs where true love should,
And happiness dies at the voice of fate.

"And since he must wed," so the gray-beards said,
"'Twere politic Venice should give the bride."
O'er the young King's cheek crept a dash of red—
As he called his Ambassador aside.

* * * * * * *

'Tis a gala day, and the Council Hall,
Where the old Doge sits on his throne of state,
Is a blaze of light. Lords and ladies all
With expectant faces about him wait.

Up the golden stair, through the corridor,
Come rustle of garments and gleam of pearls,
As before the young King's Ambassador
Pass seventy high-born Venetian girls.

"Behold," said the old Doge, stately and gray,
"The fairest daughters of Venice we bring—
And never were maidens more fair than they—
Go, thou, and select a bride for your King."

They are graceful and fair as Queens should be,
And each is the pride of a palace home.
But the young King waiting across the sea
Can seat but one by his side on the throne.

The grave Ambassador, swarthy of face
And stately of mien, passes down the line,
He compliments one on her regal grace,
And one on her eyes like the stars that shine.

They are powdered, perfumed, and jewel clasp't.
He lingers a moment at each maid's side,
Then passes on to the next; but the last
In this bright array of a nation's pride

Is a graceful maid in a simple gown,
With a flower-like face in its frame of gold;
At the feet of this maid he kneeleth down
And touches his lips to her fingers cold.

"My King was a wanderer once," he said,
"A mendicant Prince in a stranger's land.
By a white-souled child he was comforted,
And now I am come at my King's command

To seek 'mong the daughters of Venice one
Whom the young King loveth, and none beside;
To lay at her feet his heart and his crown,
To ask Catarina to be his bride."

Then the warm blood rushed to her finger tips,
And spread like a mantle across her face,
While into her eyes, and over her lips,
Crept the halo of love-light's sweeter grace.

She had scorned the King, and his royal crown,
An indignant protest had chilled her blood,
But the royal love at her feet laid down
Was a crown to honor her womanhood.

THE BRITISH WAR DEBATE

Attack on the Salisbury Government Continued.

IS CHARGED WITH DUPLICITY

Statement Made in the Commons that Chamberlain Is Suspected of Complicity in the Jameson Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The House of Commons to-day resumed the debate on the amendment of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Liberal, to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment, which is virtually a vote of censure on his brother, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, is worded as follows:

"And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1895 and in their preparation for the war now proceeding."

Replying to the criticism of Francis S. Stevenson, Liberal, member for the Eye Division of Suffolk, Government Leader A. J. Balfour said nothing had thus far occurred to convince him that the information given by the Intelligence Department regarding the Boer guns was erroneous.

Sydney Charles Buxton, Liberal, member for the Middle Division of Lanarkshire, referred to the charges brought against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury, whereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, hotly interrupted, saying:

"From the very beginning neither the Treasury nor the Chancellor have in any way stinted any preparations or expenditure the Cabinet thought necessary."

Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Liberal, member for the Dumfries District, bitterly arraigned the Government's "reckless and culpable," which he said aroused the first misunderstandings with the Boers, and which, fostered and stimulated by the "wickedness and folly of a few men," resulted in the war.

Amid Opposition cheers and Ministerial murmurs Sir Robert Threshie Reid declared that, having regard for the general discredit attaching to Great Britain in the minds of foreigners by the events connected with the Jameson raid, it was the duty of the Government to take up the broken threads and pursue the inquiry to its final end. The Parliamentary committee of inquiry, he further asserted, was a scandal and a dishonor to the House, and there was a suspicion that the raid was organized with the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain.

William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, closed to-day's debate. He, generally, traversed the indictments of the Opposition, which he characterized as "immoral" at such a time as the present. No Conservative, he added, defended the raid, from which, he claimed, the Government had suffered more than anybody, because, when the raid was precipitated, President Krüger "had almost reached the end of his tether with his own burghers on account of his treatment of the Uitlanders."

The House then adjourned.

SPEECHES SHARPLY CRITICISED.

The London Press Deprecates Lord Salisbury's Tone.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The afternoon newspapers, even the warmest supporters of the Government, stigmatize the speeches of the Unionist leaders as mere verbiage and as displaying an unhappy inability to realize the exceptional nature of the situation or devise means for retrieving it. Lord Salisbury's jocular references to the Government's shortcomings are regarded as being in particularly bad taste, and there is nothing but approval for Lord Rosebery's cutting criticism of them.

With the exception of Lord Rosebery's speech even the apologists of the Liberal Opposition find little comfort in such academic panacea as the Liberal leaders were able to offer.

IRISH MEMBERS STAND ALOOF.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is announced that the new United Irish Party, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to take no collective part in the division in the House of Commons upon Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

It is explained that this course is taken because the amendment contains a declaration favorable to the prosecution of the war.

France Criticises the Speech.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The French press continues to criticise the speech from the Throne and the declarations of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. The Journal points to the fact that the Queen's speech made no mention of the United States, and says that "this silence is remarkable after the demonstrations in recent months." The Gaulois says that the days of the Salisbury Cabinet are numbered.

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31.—Premier Erik Gustav Bostrom is distinctly hopeful that the differences between Sweden and Norway will soon be dispelled. In an interview to-day he said he was fully convinced that the worst was over and that the Norwegians were beginning to realize that their demands could not be granted if the union was to be maintained. He knew from personal experiences, while traveling in Norway, that the Norwegians entertained the friendliest feelings for Sweden, and he was positive that if a political hothead should in the future propose anything tending toward the dissolution of the union a majority of the Norwegians would oppose it.

Sweden, the Premier added, was quite willing to meet her partner half way and had already offered to settle the question of a Foreign Minister on equal terms.

Regarding the alleged Russian spies reported to have been seen about Swedish fortifications, the Premier declared the Government had thoroughly investigated the matter and found the supposed spies were only Russian workmen. Therefore there was no cause for alarm.

ZOLA WINS HIS SUIT.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The court before which the case was tried to-day acquitted M. Zola in the libel suit brought against the novelist by M. Ernest Judet of the Petit Journal arising from M. Zola's declaration, in reply to M. Judet's accusations against M. Zola's father, that the letters published in the Petit Journal were forgeries or willfully garbled. M. Zola was fined, in default, at the first hearing of the suit, during his flight to England. To-day he was present with his counsel, M. Labori.

TURKEY FORCED TO TERMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.—The Italian Ambassador, Signor A. Pansa, has won in his efforts to bring about the surrender of a fifteen-year-old Italian girl who had been placed in the harem of a Turkish officer. The girl, Sylvia Gemell, was to-day taen to the Italian Embassy and handed over to her father.

Early in the day Signor Pansa sent an ultimatum to the Porte stating that if the girl was not surrendered to-day diplomatic relations between the two Governments would be ruptured.

AUSTRIA TO BUY ARMS.

Diet Approves a 30,000,000 Florin Credit for That Purpose.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 31.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day approved a supplementary credit of 30,000,000 florins for the purchase of rifles, artillery, ammunition, &c., after the Premier, Koloman de Szell, had explained that, "in view of the obscure position in the Balkans," it was necessary to prepare the army for possible partial mobilization. He denied that the fortification of Cattaro (at the southwest extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro) implied the least suggestion of a demonstration against Italy, which he classed as a "valuable and generally esteemed member of the Dreibund."

Arbitration Court at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Jan 31.—The Government is about to bring forward a bill approving the conclusions reached by the Peace Conference regarding arbitration, with a special view to the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration here. It is believed by the Government that the people of the Netherlands would appreciate such a compliment, owing to the fact that many European peace treaties were formerly concluded here.

RUSSIA'S CONTROL IN PERSIA.

The Press Urges the Prompt Building of a Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The newspapers here express immense satisfaction at the Persian loan of 22,500,000 rubles to be floated by the Loan Bank of Persia, a Russian institution, but think Russia showed "excessive delicacy" in not including the Custom Houses of the ports of the Persian Gulf among the guarantees. They urge the prompt building of a railroad as the best means of shutting out the claims of other nations.

The Herold sees extraordinary significance in the conclusion of the arrangement, which, it says, shows Russia is resolved to assert her interests in Persia in a determined fashion. The paper also says it thinks Germany will not be envious of Russian success, "which can be regarded as Russia's compensation for Samoa."

The other papers think the first thing Persia ought to do is to extinguish her indebtedness to Great Britain, and thus regain her freedom of action in the Province of Fars.

THE KAISER'S GAME RECORD.

Has Killed 40,822 Pieces, Including a Whale, Since 1872.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Since 1872 Emperor William has killed 40,822 pieces of game.

The list includes 34,813 small game and 6,009 big game, besides 121 chamois, 7 elks, 3 reindeer, 3 bears, and 1 whale.

SANTO DOMINGO SETTLES.

Pays Balance of the American Bridge Company's Claim.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 31.—The Government has paid over to a representative of W. F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti, who came here to arrange a settlement of the dispute, the balance of the claim of the American Bridge Company growing out of the absorption by the Government of a bridge concession.

In making the payment, the Government called attention to the fact that the sum of $2,400 had been expended for valuation and two expert inspections in order to get the bridge accepted. This amount is put forward as offset, but left to the decision of the United States Government

Off for the Paris Exposition.

F. J. V. Skiff, Director General of exhibits to the United States Commission, Paris Exposition, and A. S. Capehart, Director of Liberal Arts, sailed yesterday on the St. Louis for Paris. Other members and employes of the commission will sail Feb. 7, and Commissioner General Peck will sail about Feb. 21. The United States cruiser Prairie will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for Havre with her second cargo of exhibits, including models of yachts and warships, exhibits in sculpture and painting, and a large exhibit in the Department of Forestry and Fisheries.

Germans Fear American Exhibits.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In view of the American exhibition of agricultural machinery at Moscow in 1901, the Industrial League has addressed a circular to the German agricultural machinery manufacturers pointing out the very serious and threatening danger and proposing a rival exhibition of German machinery this year in Russia. Twenty-four manufacturers have already accepted.

Snow and Influenza in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Terrible snowstorms prevail throughout the peninsula. In some places the snow is yards deep. There have been a number of wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Coasts.

There are 5,000 cases of influenza in this city.

Adds to German Private Shipyards.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—It is announced that the German Government will add the shipyard at Bremen to the list of private yards for building the new navy. Other private yards are the Vulkan at Stettin, the Schichau, the Germania, and the Blohm.

CAB DASHES INTO A CROWD.

Driver, Passenger, and All Nearly Go Into the River—Man Badly Hurt.

During the rush hour last night at the East Twenty-third Street ferry, and while the crowd of Brooklynites homeward bound was very large, a hansom cab drawn by a spirited horse dashed down Twenty-third Street and right into the midst of the crowd, knocking people over, causing a stampede, and possibly fatally injuring an old man. The horse came within ten feet of going into the East River. The occupant of the cab was N. L. Stokes, a wealthy coal merchant of 270 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The old man who was injured was Peter Herman, eighty years old, of 186 Middleton Street, Brooklyn. He has been in the employ of a firm of surgical instrument makers at 107 East Twenty-eighth Street for nearly half a century and was on his way home. He is injured internally and his condition after he reached Bellevue Hospital was pronounced serious.

The cab was driven by William Courtney, forty-nine years old, of 231 West Nineteenth Street. Policeman Baker and Doolin of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station probably prevented the driver from going into the river, horse, cab, and passenger. Baker was knocked down in his effort to stop the horse, and two women and a small boy were also knocked over, but they got away in the crowd before their names could be ascertained.

The policemen had to hurry the driver away after the accident, for the men in the crowd were so incensed at him that he would have been roughly treated if they had gotten at him.

FEBRUARY'S COLD GREETING.

Sharp Frost and Bitter Wind Mark Its Birth Night.

The day began yesterday with a slightly warmer temperature and a freedom from the blustering of the bitterly cold winds which ushered in Tuesday morning, and during the middle of the day pedestrians were able to remain out of doors with some comfort. During the afternoon the high winds of Monday night returned, and the mercury began to fall sharply, and when the crowds of business people commenced to start for their homes there was little delay in their movements.

The wind grew intensely cold and sharp after sundown. At midnight the thermometers of the Weather Bureau registered 12 degrees above zero, showing a cold greeting from February's first hours. Those unfortunate beings who had to travel in the unheated surface cars during the evening looked as if they felt colder than their neighbors moving fast on the sidewalks. The slow-going horse cars with their stoves kept their passengers in a much better frame of mind.

FATAL WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

Two Deaths and Much Suffering Result from Fall in Temperature.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Two deaths, many frozen hands, feet, noses, and ears, and scores of cases of suffering from destitution constitute but part of the record of the coldest weather that has visited the city this Winter. The low mark reached was 8 degrees below zero, at 6 o'clock A. M. Many minor cases of suffering are reported to the police, but some were so badly frozen that they may not recover.

The frigid weather will not last long, according to the weather man, who predicts that the temperature to-morrow will rise to 12 or 13 degrees. Scores of persons were given shelter at the police stations. The county agent has received many appeals for assistance.

Gov. Roosevelt as a Wrestler.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt is much amused by the receipt of letters from men in other States, one coming from a United States Senator, advising him not to participate in a public wrestling match. This is the result of a story which stated that the Governor intended doing this. He will not participate in any such exhibition, and the first he knew of the matter, he says, was when he received a letter of advice.

Joseph Holland May Marry.

It was widely rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that Joseph Holland, who is appearing in the comedy "At the White Horse Tavern," will marry next week Miss Winona Shannon, the young actress and sister of Miss Effie Shannon.

"DIE WALKUERE" REPEATED.

Wagner's Music Drama Given Again at the Opera.

The second drama of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience of good size. It was the third performance this season of "Die Walküre," and the fates seemed to have conspired to make it an off night for Wagner. Mr. Van Dyck was to have appeared as Siegmund, in which part he has much to commend him, and Mr. Bertram was to have sung Wotan here for the first time. Unfortunately, both these gentlemen were "indisposed," and their places had to be filled by substitutes. In the case of Siegmund this did not result in disaster, for the ever ready Mr. Dippel came forward to take Mr. Van Dyck's place. For Mr. Bertram, however, the substitute was Mr. Mühlmann, and whatever may be said of this gentleman's readiness and his earnestness, it would be more than generous to insinuate that he was an ideal representative of the All-Father of the Scandinavian mythology.

Mr. Dippel's Siegmund was intelligent and interesting, and the interpretation deserved the kind words which this sincere young artist's work always receives. The womenfolk of the drama, however, commanded the lion's share of the praise last night. Mme. Ternina was the Brünnhilde, and her work was generally admirable. She is not the perfect embodiment of the heroic side of the Valkyr's nature, but this side of the character is seldom adequately revealed. The womanly aspect of Brünnhilde was brought to the front last night, and that in a most dignified yet tender manner. And it is always a delight to hear Mme. Ternina sing. Her tones are so clear, so pure, so mellow, so full of the permeating vitality of well-placed vocal sounds, that they become, when backed by her musical intelligence, potent interpretative agents. She gives her audience a splendid exhibition of the eloquence of Wagnerian melody, and adds another to the valuable list of unanswerable arguments that Wagner is a most vocal writer. Those who believe that Wagner injures the voice should note how easily Mme. Ternina sings his music.

Mme. Gadski was the Sieglinde, and here again only words of praise are required. This lady has shown steady growth in art since she first came to America, and her performances are now on a high plane. As a singer she holds an important position, and her skill in impersonation is admirable. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the Fricka, and it goes without saying that she was satisfactory as the discontented wife of Walhalla. Mr. Pringle was once more the Hundig, and the Valkyrs had the same representatives as before. Mr. Paur conducted the performance with zeal.

NEW PLAYS FOR CHARLES FROHMAN

To Have an Interest in George H. Broadhurst's Future Work.

Charles Frohman signed a contract yesterday whereby he will control with George H. Broadhurst all the plays the latter writes for a term of years. In making this arrangement the theatrical firm of Broadhurst Bothers, which has produced many farces in this country and England, will be dissolved, Thomas W. Broadhurst continuing to manage the present Broadhurst plays. All of George Broadhurst's new plays will be presented by Mr. Frohman with his own companies. In speaking of the sudden dissolution of his partnership with his brother, George Broadhurst said yesterday:

"My reasons for associating myself with Mr. Frohman are that the longer I study my profession the more convinced I am that management, theatre, and environment contribute much more to the success of a play than most persons imagine, and associated with Charles Frohman I will secure all of these. I am anxious also to devote all of my time hereafter to writing plays without the annoyance of business details. This I think will be realized also. I expect to begin soon writing a new farce, which will be ready for production early next season."

MR. HAMBOURG'S PIANO RECITAL.

It cannot be said of young Mark Hambourg, the pianist, that he lacks industry. He had given forty-three concerts previous to yesterday, and he has about thirty-five more to give before he shakes the dust of America off his feet and goes home to tell the European newspapers of his "wonderful success." He gave another of his numerous recitals yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, and there was hardly a vacant seat. This is a record of which the pianist may boast when he goes home, for they do not know over there how easy it is to get such audiences here. Yesterday afternoon's assembly also made a record in the matter of applause. Its enthusiasm knew no bounds, and there was hardly a number that was not applauded before it ended. It is not for us to say whether this showed that there were persons present who did not know when the pieces were ended.

Mr. Hambourg is perhaps the most erratic of piano players. At any rate, he has a surprising way of playing well at one moment and ill the next. Yesterday, as heretofore, the most satisfying work he did was in the most serious pieces on his programme. In the "Wanderer" fantasia of Schubert, for instance, he showed that he had worked out a design for the presentation of the composition, and in some of the lesser pieces his readings seemed to be of a haphazard nature. It is generally conceded that the "Wanderer" fantasia requires the interpretation of the artist. That Mr. Hambourg was not satisfying in all parts of it was to be expected. But his reading was highly creditable, and that is more than can be said of his performance of Schumann's "Traumeswirren."

SMYTH & RICE TO DISSOLVE.

Partnership to End at the Close of This Season.

Smyth and Rice, who have figured for the last five years as prominent managers and producers of farces in this country, have decided to dissolve their partnership at the close of this season. Mr. Smyth, as before taking Mr. Rice as a partner, will star Willie Collier, who is now playing under the firm's management in "Mr. Smooth." Mr. Rice is somewhat undecided regarding his future plans, but will probably undertake the management of some attraction he has in view.

The firm was organized in the Fall of 1895. Its first production, "My Friend from India," proved a phenomenal success. This was followed by the farce, "The Man from Mexico." Last year the firm produced "The Cuckoo," "The Old Coat," and "Mr. Smooth," only the latter of which proved successful. The firm also brought to this country the English company that presented "The Little Ray of Sunshine." The company made a brief tour after its New York engagement and then disbanded, some of the members remaining in America, while others returned to England.

A German Problem Play.

The new German schauspiel "Am Spieltisch des Leben," acted for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is a specimen of the genus called "problem plays," although its problem is not so very difficult to solve and its moral is that of many a French comedy written before the term "problem play" was in general circulation. A gentleman with a past marries, partly for sordid reasons, partly for love, an innocent and beautiful young woman, while the lady concerned in his "past," who, it appears, was more sinned against than sinning, weds at the same time a proud and good old man. Presently the two couples are neighbors in the country, and the young wife and the old husband insist on social intercourse, which the other two would gladly avoid.

The disclosure of the guilt of his wife to the elderly husband, his forgiveness, and the successful efforts of all concerned to keep the disgraceful disclosure from the ears of the simple and trusting young woman make up the dramatic action of the piece. It is intimated that an English adaptation of this play, which was written by Klaus Arsen, will soon be acted here. The performance by Mr. Conried's company is effective, and both Emmy Schroth and Martha Schiffel are happily placed in the distribution.

John Blair to Play Hamlet.

John Blair, who will play the part of a young artist in "The Countess Chiffon," which will be presented by W. A. Brady at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 6, will appear later in the season as Hamlet in a company which will be especially arranged for him.

Miss Shepard Said to be Dying.

Miss Martha Shepard, who until last Saturday played Fifine in "Papa's Wife," is critically ill at her apartments, in West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Shepard was taken ill with gastritis last Sunday, and was compelled to give up her work. It was thought her retirement would be for a short time only, but her condition gradually became worse, and yesterday it was announced that she was in a dying condition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of Winter's last calendar month, whose ending will also mark the close of the Winter season, brings little of incident to the New York society world, with the exception of the annual Charity Ball, to take place at the Astoria this evening. It is probably gratifying to the managers of this ball that the day has so little of gayety, and especially that no other social distraction of importance is scheduled for the evening. The request of these managers that hostesses should not arrange entertainments on the date of its occurrence may have had some effect, but it is to be feared that the comparative dullness of the season and not an unselfish desire to do nothing to detract from the attendance lest a charity should suffer has the most to do with the lack of other entertainments.

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The younger and dancing set will be present in full force at the Astoria to-night, and will have the opportunity of dancing not only in the large ballroom of the Astoria, but in the Astor Gallery, Myrtle and East Rooms as well, and to the music of three full orchestras. The Charity is always an early ball, and the managers will begin arriving this evening soon after 9 o'clock, and will start the grand march at the latest by 11 o'clock. This grand march is the one link that binds the ball customs of the past to those of the present. It is kept up at the Charity Ball simply as a matter of sentiment, and is a novel sight to the débutantes of each succeeding year, for it has for many years disappeared from fashionable life, although still a feature at Bowery and east side balls.

Those who have promised to take part in the grand march this evening and who will probably be present are Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oothout, Miss Caroline Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hyde, Miss Helen D. Hunt, Miss Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Lattman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sidney, Mrs. E. Poyd Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Culver, the Hon. and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Dr. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Mittendorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Tulley, Dr. and Mrs. Gibney, Dr. Southworth, Dr. Carmalt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eno, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mennier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, and a large sprinkling of army and navy people and many public officials.

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The ball will be preceded by many dinners to be given by Mrs. E. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Robert Nicol, and Mrs. Henry M. Eaton, who will chaperon a number of the members of Mrs. Church's dancing class. The Wednesday Cotillion will also have a large representation, chaperoned by Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, and Mrs. Boothby. Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will be of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan's party, as will also Dr. and Mrs. Glover Arnold, and Miss Arnold, one of the Winter's débutantes; Miss Geer, Miss Duffield, and Miss Weeks.

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To-night's Charity Ball will be the forty-first, for although the first Charity Ball was held in 1857, it was omitted for two years during the civil war. Through all the changing conditions of New York social life the Charity Ball has remained the one function where even the members of the most fashionable and exclusive sets in New York society have met their less fashionable brothers and sisters on the same floor for a common and worthy cause. The Charity Ball of 1857 realized $3,600 for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for which charitable institution it was first organized. The ball of 1898 realized some $12,000, and the receipts last year were upward of $18,000. From all indications the financial results of to-night's ball will be larger than those of any previous Charity Ball.

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Miss Leary gave last evening at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of some thirty-eight covers in honor of Mrs. Astor, who will sail on her annual Winter trip to Europe on Feb. 22. The house was handsomely decorated with vases of pink roses and other cut flowers. The guests were seated at one large table, which was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the centrepiece, a large silver vase, was filled with these flowers. This rose, which is Mrs. Astor's favorite flower, is also a favorite with Miss Leary, and is always used at her entertainments. Among the guests at last night's dinner, in addition to Mrs. Astor, were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Miss Josephine Dresel, Miss Bishop, Mr. Alphonse de Navarro, Mr. Goelet Gallatin, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop. This dinner is the first entertainment that Miss Leary has given since the death over a year ago of her brother, Charles C. Leary.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, a musical afternoon. The invitations were limited to about 100 guests, who, for the most part, were members of the Newport set. The old but always popular and beautiful "In a Persian Garden" was sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Leland Langley. The last named was hardly an adequate substitute for Mr. David Bispham, who with the other artists above named formed the original quartet. The feature of the production was, as always, Mr. Gordon's tenor solo, "Oh, Moon of My Delight That Knows No Wane." After the music the guests enjoyed a light collation. Mrs. Oelrichs's departure for Europe, which has several times been announced as to occur this month, is by no means an assured fact, and she may not go abroad this Winter. Among those present yesterday afternoon were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Miss Clapp, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. Harry Lehr.

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Mr. Craig Wadsworth will lead the cotillion at the dance or ball which Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry is to give at her residence on Monday evening next. Mr. Wadsworth will lead with Miss Gerry.

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The supper and dance which Mrs. Trenor L. Park is to give at Sherry's to-morrow evening is exciting lively anticipations. It will be remembered that Mrs. Park's supper last year fell on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, the night of the blizzard, and only about 25 of the 100 guests invited were able to be present.

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Among the dinners not previously announced is a large one for young people in honor of Miss Evelyn Parsons, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons at their residence, 51 East Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday evening next. To-night Mrs. Benjamin S. Church of 36 West Twelfth Street gives a dinner of twelve covers for her daughter, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church. The guests at this dinner will afterward attend the Charity Ball.

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The plans for the bal poudré to be given for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children have been materially changed. It will not be given in the Berkeley School Armory on the evening of Feb. 22, but will take pace on the evening of Feb. 21 in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. Every effort is to be made by the patronesses and managers to make this ball a brilliant affair, and it is hoped that the ball will bring in a handsome sum for the charity.

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Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married last week, will assist her sister-in-law, Mrs. John L. Lawrence (Miss Alice Work) in receiving at the latter's reception at the Astoria on Tuesday afternoon next.

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The Mr. Francis V. Alexandre, the announcement of whose marriage to Miss Sedonya B. Bussel in Baltimore on Dec. 22 last, was published only on Tuesday, is a distant connection of the well-known Alexandre family. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1896, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and owns some valuable horses. He is not well known in New York and has not figured in society here, so that the delayed announcement of his wedding has made no stir.

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Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., will give a luncheon to-day at her residence, 52 West Fifty-second Street, and Miss Mary Hopeton Drake will also give a luncheon of fifteen covers to young women at her residence, 137 West Eightieth Street. The first ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club, which was scheduled for this evening at Durland's, has been postponed for one week. The fourth dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters' organization will take place this evening at Delmonico's. The Thursday Evening Musical Club will hold its third meeting this evening. Mrs. Albert B. Boardman gives to-night a dinner for her son, Sewall Boardman. To-day will bring the first of a series of "at homes" to be given by Mrs. Thomas McLean of 33 West Seventy-third Street. Miss Eliza Campbell Foot of 139 Madison Avenue will also hold the first of four Thursdays in February to-day.

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"Miss Hobbs," with its yachting atmosphere, has had the effect of directing attention in London to American yachting costumes. One worn by Miss Ida Yoland of navy-blue serge, made with a long trained skirt, a short coat, semi-fitting in front and tight fitting at the back, with gilt buttons and neat revers and cuffs of bright green panne, edged with tiny gold braid, is raved over by the London women, and will be extensively copied next season at Cowes.

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Paris is dead, as far as Americans are concerned, and the few travelers who are unfortunate enough to be there are hastening away as soon as possible on account of the bad weather. The Parisians, however, are counting on crowds in the Spring, and from all accounts they will not be disappointed. It has rained continuously in Paris, besides being very cold and damp, so that even the most devoted boulevardier has been driven indoors. Among those recently passing through Paris on their way south were Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, and Mr. George Crimmins and Mr. Day, who are on their way round the world.

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The funeral of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, who died on Sunday last, took place in Trinity Chapel at noon yesterday. There was a large attendance of well-known people. The mourners were Mr. Heckscher, who walked with Mrs. J. Kearny Warren, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Wadsworth, W. R. Travers, and Miss Travers.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burch—Stockwell.

Dr. Thomas Hamilton Burch and Miss Elizabeta Annette Stockwell, daughter of the late Emerson Stockwell of Worcester, Mass., were married at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry. The chantry was crowded with relatives and immediate friends of the bridal couple. It was a choral service, only four choir boys taking part, however, as the chantry is so small. A little cousin of the bride was the flower girl, and was gowned in white gauze over rose-colored silk, and wore a hat of the same material. She carried a basket of pink roses. The bride entered the chantry with her mother, who was gowned in gray silk and wore a heliotrope-colored velvet hat. The bride's gown of white broadcloth was trimmed with bands of sable, and her picture hat of white was covered with white ostrich plumes, her bouquet was made up of white roses, with their own foliage. Mr. Thomas Hamilton Burch, Jr., was his father's best man. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony.

Lindsay—Tucker.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The wedding of Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Earl of Lindsay of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, Scotland, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tucker of Brookline, took place in Emmanuel Church here to-day. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiated.

The guests, who filled the auditorium, included many from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. Lord Garnock, brother of the bridegroom, was to have been the best man, but was prevented from being present through having been ordered to South Africa as a Captain in the Eighth Hussars.

Randolph F. Tucker, a relative of the bride, acted in place of Lord Garnock. Miss Marion Tucker was to have been maid of honor, but owing to illness she could not attend her sister, although she was present. The ushers were Herbert A. Tucker, R. W. Foster, Alfred Batchelder, Joshua B. Holden, and Chauncey D. Parker, all of Boston; John T. Clark of Jamaica Plain, Harry Brooks of Milton, and Robert Raymond of Brookline.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. Later the bride and bridegroom went to New York, and the bridal tour will include a western trip as far as the Pacific. They will not go to London until April, just in time for the social season.

Shepard—Sanson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 31.—Miss Annie Catherine Sanson, daughter of George Sanson of Brooklyn, was married this afternoon in the Grove Street Congregational Church, East Orange, to William Hubbard Shepard of Newark, by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, pastor of the church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Florence Hodson of Hoboken, as maid of honor, and her little niece, Ruth Sanson, as flower girl. Frank Hodson of Hoboken was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Edward Hill Baldwin, Benjamin Coe, Clifford Vreeland, Ferdinand Randolph, Frederick Hodson, and Gerard Gordon.

THE REV. DR. W. W. EDDY DEAD.

Passed Away at Beirut, Syria, Where He Had Been a Missionary Since 1851.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Eddy, who had been an American missionary in Syria since 1851, died Monday at Beirut. With his children, he had taken a leading part in making the American Presbyterian missions in Syria among the most flourishing of any in the world.

Dr. Eddy was also notable in other ways. He was known as one of the ablest scholars in the Presbyterian Church, and, as the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, said yesterday, he was beloved and venerated as a father by Christians and Moslems alike. Among his important contributions to religious literature was his commentary in Arabic on the Bible. This great work was not finished at the time of his death, but Dr. George E. Post, or another of those associated with Dr. Eddy in the work at Beirut, will probably complete it. Dr. Eddy was graduated from the Union Theological Semintry, in this city. He determined to take up missionary work, and to this end studied Arabic and its allied languages. At the time of his appointment by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions he was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J. The Board of Commissioners represented at that time what were known as the "New" School of Presbyterians and the Baptists, and when the present Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was established in 1870, after the Old and New Schools of Presbyterians were united, Dr. Eddy was one of the missionaries transferred to the control of that body.

Immediately before his departure from the United States for Syria Dr. Eddy married Miss Hannah Maria Condit, a native of Oswego, N. Y. She accompanied him to the scene of his missionary labors, and has shared those labors with him. She, with four children, survives him. All but one of the children are engaged in missionary work in Syria. The Rev. William King Eddy, who was born at Beirut in 1854, was educated at Princeton University, and married one of the Syrian missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife are at the Sidon station. Miss Harriet M. Eddy married, in 1888, the Rev. Franklin E. Hoskins. They are at the Zahlen station. Dr. Mary P. Eddy is in charge of the medical work at Beirut. Dr. Robert Condit Eddy is a physician at New Rochelle.

Dr. Eddy took only three furloughs in the course of all his years of work. He came to this country in 1860, 1874, and 1890. The mission at Beirut was founded in 1823.

ALEXANDER DUNSMUIR DEAD.

Succumbed to Meningitis at Hotel Imperial—Was the Stepfather of Edna Wallace Hopper.

Alexander Dunsmuir, one of the wealthiest men of the Pacific Coast, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Imperial annex after an illness of three days' duration. He was known in the West as the "Coal King." His firm, Dunsmuir & Sons, is credited with being worth $20,000,000, and besides his large interest in the company Mr. Dunsmuir is said to have been worth several millions. He was the stepfather of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, and with his wife had come East to visit her.

Mr. Dunsmuir was forty-seven years old, and was born in Scotland. He came to this country when a child, and when fourteen years old he went West with his family. His father moved into British Columbia, and became interested in the coal trade. Alexander Dunsmuir took charge of the business when he became of age, and it was due to his efforts mainly that it grew until the firm was one of the wealthiest on the continent. He enlarged the scope of the business until the firm owned vast tracts of coal land and controlled also a line of trading vessels between San Francisco and British Columbia.

There seemed to be a profound mystery about Mr. Dunsmuir's death at the hotel annex yesterday. Dr. Janeway, the physician who had been in attendance, denied that his patient was dead. He said Mr. Dunsmuir was suffering from an attack of meningitis and that his condition was critical. He said he was anxious to keep the news of Mr. Dunsmuir's condition from the latter's brother, James Dunsmuir, who was on his way East, because he was in delicate health, and the shock might have a serious effect.

The members of the family could not be seen, but it was announced at the hotel last evening that Mr. Dunsmuir was dead.

It is said that a sister of Mr. Dunsmuir is married to a well-known English military officer now in service in the war in Africa.

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SENATE UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMS HENDRICKS

Acts on Governor's Appointment of Payn's Successor.

P. H. McCARREN ON GRATITUDE

Democratic Senator Speaks of Payn's Loyalty and Eulogizes the Outgoing Official.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The nomination of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks to be Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Louis F. Payn was to-day confirmed by the Senate without opposition. No roll call was held upon the confirmation, and on the viva voce vote not a voice was heard in opposition. When Senator Parsons, as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, presented the favorable report of that committee upon the nomination he said he desired to make a few remarks upon the action of the committee.

"I have joined with my Republican associates," he said, "both in the committee and in the caucus in favorable consideration of the Governor's nomination. That the affairs of this great department are to be safely and satisfactorily conducted under the administration of ex-Senator Hendricks admits of no question. During the heated discussion which has attended the prospective retirement from office of Superintendent Louis F. Payn there has been nothing but praise for his management of the department. He has in no instance been charged with negligence of duty or mismanagement of the affairs of the great interests concerned. Mr. Payn will retire from office with a record for a good and economical management of the affairs intrusted to him. In presenting this report I violate no confidence in stating that it is indorsed by both the Republican and Democratic members of the committee. All were unanimous in confirmation of the Governor's nominee."

Senator McCarren followed with some sarcastic reference to party gratitude.

"The mere confirmation or rejection by the Senate of a nomination sent by the Governor," he said, "ordinarily would not provoke criticism that would be remembered the time it took to make it. The question of the confirmation of ex-Senator Hendricks for the position of Insurance Superintendent cannot be considered without taking into account the circumstances under which he succeeds to the place now occupied by Superintendent Payn.

"Every member of this Senate, and for that matter every person in these United States, who remembers the political conflict which took place in the halls of this Capitol in 1881 would have said that such a political occurrence as we are now called upon to witness could not take place. In that memorable year who would have had the temerity to suggest to the Republican leader of this State that Louis F. Payn would ever be supplanted in his political affections.

"When the then junior Senator resigned his position in the United States Senate and came back to the people of the State of New York and asked them through their representatives at Albany to be re-commissioned to represent them in the Senate of the United States whom did he confide in, whom did he consult, and who marshaled his forces? Louis F. Payn. Who has been his political companion and loyal representative in many a contest for political supremacy since that time? The man who to-day finds himself stricken by the hand that he has upheld for a quarter of a century.

"Truly it may be said that the basest of all sins is ingratitude, and just as truly it may be said that the noblest of all attributes is unselfish loyalty.

"A few months ago, in describing the scenes attending the wreck of the ill-fated French steamer that went down in the waters of the ocean, and where there were many hundred lives lost, it is related that 'the Terrible Turk,' who was bound for his native country with a belt of gold about him, struggling in the waters to save himself, stabbed everybody unto death who attempted to lean on him in their efforts to save themselves. He finally sank with the others. Will the political giant of to-day keep himself buoyed up by striking down those whom he ought to help, or will he go down with the rest?

"As one who has observed the political history of this State I cannot refrain from commenting on what must be as apparent to the majority in this Senate as it is to me. The Governor adds one more scalp to his belt. He lays one more chieftain low for the time being. He has demonstrated by this nomination and its confirmation that he patterned somewhat after Alexander the Great, who refused to steal on his enemies by night and thereby gain a victory. He has preferred to come out in the open, and has made no secret of his determination to depose Superintendent Payn. His action in this instance may fairly be construed as a warning to those who thwart his purpose and oppose his wish.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to vote for the confirmation of the nomination of ex-Senator Hendricks. I served two terms in this Senate with him, and during that time he commanded the respect and esteem of every one of his colleagues. The State will have a good and competent official when he assumes charge of the Insurance Department, and in accepting the office, from what I know of him personally, he is making a sacrifice that ought to earn for him the appreciation of every good citizen."

Senator Raines spoke with much earnestness and feeling in his indorsement of Mr. Payn. He concluded his remarks by saying:

"Insurance officials, insurance journals, the public press with no exception worthy of notice, commend his course. I speak by the card, because I have before me a list of more than sixty of the leading insurance companies whose officials have asked his retention in office by the Governor; extracts from the insurance journals of this and other States, and copies of letters written by officers of the most prominent insurance companies that have been under his supervision.

"We are about to confirm his successor. I have known him longer than has any other man about this circle, and it is sufficient to say that I believe he is as well fitted to take up this work as any man could be who is inexperienced in the business. I know he will give to it his business efforts, and I believe will so administer the trust that when he shall lay it down he will deserve as favorable indorsement from those who manage the great corporations he will supervise as they have given Louis F. Payn."

Senator Coggeshall briefly expressed his opinion that it was the duty of the Senate to support the Governor in his nomination of heads of the departments under his administration.

The Lieutenant Governor then stated the question to be upon the confirmation of the Governor's nomination, and it was confirmed by unanimous vote.

NEW BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Assembly Bill Provides for Appointment of a Bi-Partisan Commission of Four Persons.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings to-day introduced a bill to establish a separate department of elections in New York City. The department is to be called the Board of Elections, and is to consist of four persons to be known as Commissioners of Elections, who are to be appointed by the Mayor, as follows:

Two of the four persons shall be nominated by the President of the City Committee of the political party which at the general election last preceding that for which the said board is to serve, at which a Governor was voted for, cast the highest number of votes for Governor in said city, and the other two by the President of the City Committee of the political party which cast the next highest number of votes.

Unless sooner removed, the members of the board shall hold office for six years. Each of them shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. No more than two of the Commissioners shall belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics.

All the rights, powers, authority, duties, and obligations by law vested in or imposed upon the Police Board of the City of New York, or the Police Commissioners of said city, with respect to elections, shall be transferred to and continue in and upon the Board of Elections. Provided, however, that nothing in the act shall relieve the Police Commissioners or the officers and members of the police force of the duty to preserve order at elections, or of the duty to enforce and prevent violations of law, or of any duty imposed upon them, or any of them, by any provisions of Sections 307, 315, 337, and 361 of the Greater New York charter, or shall relieve the officers and members of the police force of any duty imposed upon them by law.

The bureau known and designated as the General Bureau of Elections of the City of New York is continued as a part of the department of elections.

The Secretary of the board is to receive a salary of $2,500. The act shall take effect April 30, 1900.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Physicians Argue for a State Institution Before the Joint Legislature Committees at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A joint hearing of the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly was held this afternoon to discuss the bill introduced by Senator George A. Davis, calling for an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Chairman Higgins of the Finance Committee presided, and the opinions expressed by the medical men in attendance were, with one exception, favorable to the measure.

Among those represented at the hearing were Dr. J. H. Byrne, Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Legislation of the New York Medical League; Dr. John H. Pryor, Buffalo; Dr. Ernest Wende, Health Commissioner of Buffalo; Drs. Frank Van Vleet and Arthur G. Root of Albany, Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society; Dr. Edward R. Baldwin of Trudeau's Sanitarium of the Adirondacks; ex-Senator Brush, representing the Kings County Medical Society; Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York, and Commissioners E. V. Stoddard and Putnam of the State Board of Charities.

Dr. J. H. Byrne was first heard. He opposed certain sections of the bill. He characterized the measure as inadequate, and said it would not prevent the spread of the disease. The bill, he said, failed to look after the cases of tuberculosis in cattle and food products, which were a source of infection.

He also opposed making the institution one to which paying patients are admitted. He characterized it as unwise legislation, as it looked after the needs of the few and not of the many. He thought the Legislature should consider the matter very carefully before making such an outlay.

Dr. Otis of Boston, who was instrumental in establishing a hospital for consumptives in Massachusetts, told what had been accomplished in that State. A bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a State Hospital was passed in June, 1885, and the institution was built in 1898. The cost per capita in the hospital would be less than $10. The patients pay the State $4 a week toward their maintenance.

Dr. A. G. Root called the attention of the committee to a proper recognition of the awful malady of the disease which eats away annually 13,000 lives; that it is not decreasing, is communicable, and that it is curable. The disease, he said, killed more people than all other forms of infectious diseases taken together. Dr. Pryor suggested that instead of two persons on the Board of Managers there should be three, and that not more than two should belong to one school. Dr. Pryor quoted statistics showing that in this State in 1899 there was a gain of about 500 deaths over 1898. Although there is an increase in deaths, the disease has decreased when compared to the increase in population.

"As a result of the inroads of the disease," said Dr. Pryor, "a crusade started would move the world. The enormous loss of life and health should and can be prevented. The consumptive is the only one who does not receive the best of medical knowledge in the treatment of his case. There is no prevention in this State."

Ex-Senator Brush approved the bill and the various parts of the bill, as did Mr. Hopkins, who spoke on the economic questions of the issue. Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York made an able argument in favor of the bill, answering several objections which had been made to it. Dr. Wende was certain that nearly all the Health Departments of the State were in favor of the measure.

RAMAPO QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Rival Interests Heard at Albany on the Proposed Repeal of the Old Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A large delegation of residents of Suffolk County appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon to protest against the repeal of a bill passed three years ago to prevent the Borough of Brooklyn from invading the streams of Suffolk County for its water supply. Attorney M. T. Griffin was the spokesman for the party, and asserted that to permit Brooklyn to divert the water of these streams would destroy the oyster industry of South Bay, upon which so many families were dependent for a livelihood. He said that these streams would afford no permanent supply for Brooklyn, and that both New York and Brooklyn would eventually have to go to the Adirondacks or the Great Lakes for their supply.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn appeared as the advocate of the repeal. He presented maps showing the watershed from which it was desired to take the water, and said there was no possible injury to the property because it was intended to take only the surplus water. He said the population of the district affected was but 20,000, and they were setting up their interests against all the people of Brooklyn.

He stirred up a spirited resentment among the Suffolk County representatives by his assertion that the law which it was proposed to repeal was in the interest of the Ramapo Company, in that it prevented them from going east for their water supply, and compelled them to go across the East River into the Ramapo territory. Neither New York nor Brooklyn could afford to go to the Adirondacks for its water supply, and if either ever did it would have to be done by the State. To get the water from the Ramapo territory would involve an outlay of $100,000,000 for construction of the viaduct, while the whole cost of the proposed system on Long Island would be but about $25,000,000. The repeal of this law, he said, would solve the problem of a water supply for both New York and Brooklyn for at least twenty-five years.

The committee took no action upon the bill to-day.

MAY SUE THE RAMAPO COMPANY.

Supreme Court Justice Chester Dismisses the Demurrer.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day handed down his decision in the Ramapo Water Company's case, which is in favor of the plaintiff, William R. Hearst of New York City, and to the effect that the latter states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, that he has a legal capacity to sue, and that there was no misjoinder of parties to the action. The demurrer is therefore dismissed. Leave is granted the company to answer in writing within ten days after the filing of the order, on payment of casts.

Mr. Hearst brought action to dissolve the company's charter and to forfeit its rights and privileges for failing to enforce its corporate rights by engaging in its ordinary lawful business. It was alleged at the hearing that the company is secretly engaged in buying up the water rights to different streams in the State, especially in New York County. The company demurred to the complaint.

TRANSFER OF BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

Bill to Turn It Over to the City, Which Must Pay Its Debts.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The transfer of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital to the City of New York is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator McCarren. It authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city in its discretion to accept from the corporation all or any part of its real or personal property.

Upon its transfer the city is to assume and pay all debts and liabilities of the hospital then existing, including the mortgage upon its real property, and the hospital may then in the discretion of the city authorities be maintained as a homeopathic institution under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

BILL ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY.

Arguments Before the Codes Committee of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Assembly Codes Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Maher's bill to abolish the death penalty and substitute imprisonment for life.

Gen. N. H. Curtis of St. Lawrence contended that this country under the death penalty law was credited with having the bloodiest code of any nation on the face of the globe during the years 1896-7. In support of his contention the speaker quoted statistics regarding convictions for murder and also to show that the law as it is today was both unsatisfactory and insufficient for the protection of society. He pointed out the fact that jurors were reluctant to serve on juries in cases where convictions meant death.

"Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Maine, and Colorado had all abolished the death penalty," continued Gen. Curtis, "and New York should do likewise. The fear of death is not deterrent to a person about to commit a murder. If you imprison for life, the punishment is enduring and the ends of justice are fully satisfied."

J. W. Hutchinson took the ground that the death penalty had no power to better crime, and therefore there could be no possible reasons for the continued enforcement of that penalty.

Mr. Maher feels positive that the committee will report his bill favorably. He asserts that a great deal of the opposition manifested toward it last year was due in a great measure to the fact that many believed it was introduced specially to benefit Mrs. Place, who was executed at Sing Sing.

CHARGES AT RAILWAY HEARING.

Asserted that Mr. Platt Had Said a Certain Bill Must Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Charges that the Republican organization and T. C. Platt were influencing legislation in favor of a bill to permit the change of motive power from electricity to steam on the Clearwater and Racquet Lake Railroad in the Adirondacks created a stir in a hearing before the Assembly Railway Commission this afternoon. It had been charged that the plan was a scheme of C. P. Huntington and other millionaires to establish a connecting link of the New York Central to the detriment of the forest preserves, and that Senator Platt had promised that the bill should be passed.

Hadley Jones of Little Falls stated that he was an organization Republican, and well acquainted with Senator Platt. He had asked the Senator if it were true that he had said that the bill must pass, and Mr. Platt had answered that while it was true that he was under obligation to Mr. Huntington, and had approved the bill, he was in no way personally interested in it.

Another Park for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Another park for the Borough of Brooklyn is proposed in a bill to-day introduced by Senator Cullen. This proposed park is to be bounded as follows: On the south by Baltic Street, on the east by Columbia Street, on the north by Harrison Street, and on the west by the East River. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is directed to cause sufficient money to be raised to acquire the park, develop and ornament the lands, and may in its discretion issue revenue bonds.

Another Bill for Paving in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Laroche again introduced a bill to-day to provide for the payment of two-thirds of the cost of grading and paving Prospect Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, between Ninth Avenue and the old city line of Brooklyn, by the City of New York at large, and the remaining one-third by the owners of the property benefited. The lien of assessment now upon the property is canceled and discharged, except for the one-third.

Shade Trees in Parks and Streets.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Henry to-day introduced a bill providing that the Park Board in New York City shall provide additional shade trees in the parks of the several boroughs. The board is also intrusted with the duty of caring for shade trees along the streets, avenues, and public highways within the city. The board is required to take a census of these trees, and all trees found to be without owners shall be cared for at public expense.

Prevention of Forest Fires.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Wheeler of Cattaraugus introduced a bill to-day which provides for the creation of an office to be known as the State Forester, who is to have the general supervision of the forest preserve. The bill further provides for the employment of thirty-five patrolmen at a salary of $500 per annum each, whose duties shall be to guard against fires. It also gives the Fish, Forest, and Game Commission the power to employ ten expert foresters.

Public Sales of Antitoxin.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Morgan introduced a bill to-day in reference to the sale of lymph and antitoxin in Greater New York, which provides that in case the amount of lymph or virus shall exceed the amount required in the proper performance of its duties, the Board of Health may cause such excess to be sold at public auction, but the aggregate net amount of such sales shall not in any one year exceed $5,000.

$350,000 for the American Museum.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Plunkitt today introduced a bill which provides for the erection and equipment of the east and west wings of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park. To provide the funds the Controller of the city is authorized to issue corporate stock of the city not exceeding $350,000.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator Brackett's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to allow Justices of the Appellate Division to make additional appointments and designations of terms or to change or alter those already made.

Senator Brown's—Authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of counties to raise $1,000 a year by tax to carry out the provisions of the fish, game, and forest laws.

Senator Marshall's—Confirming a grant of lands under the waters of the East River made by the Commissioners of the Land Office to John B. Rebone on May 5, 1885, and releasing State's interests in said grant.

Senator Wilcox's—Including soldiers and sailors of the late war with Spain under the Poor Law act for burial purposes.

Senator Brackett's—Confirming the action of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association in transferring its rights and property to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York and transferring to said Firemen's Association all the rights, powers, and duties of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Elsberg's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $200,000 for improvements to the Museum of Arts Building in Central Park, was passed.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator HAVENS—Amending the section of Penal Code which prohibits horse racing within one mile of a place where a court is sitting, so as to except county fair grounds from its operation.

Senator NORTON—Providing for the payment of the claim of Thomas Pender for mason work and material furnished the Board of Education of Long Island City during the year 1891.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing that no person or corporation shall sell or offer for sale within this State any proprietary or patent medicine or tonics, snuff, tobacco, or headache, catarrh, or hay fever remedy containing cocaine.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The following bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. GRIFFITH—Reappropriating $23,000 for improvements to the State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

Mr. MORGAN—To secure to either a wife, husband, parent, or child, the right of burial in a burial lot in which the husband, wife, parent, or child of the deceased has an estate or right of burial.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the banking law by providing that all private bankers shall deposit securities for the protection of their creditors.

Mr. PLANK—Authorizing Ogdensburg to borrow $15,000 for improving the city's water works.

Mr. TRIPP—Empowering Recorders, Judges, Police Judges, and Magistrates to suspend sentence in their discretion in cases where the accused is found guilty or pleads guilty, pending good behavior.

Mr. TREAT—Amending the election law so as to provide that districts outside of New York City containing less than 400 electors may, at least thirty days before the choosing of Inspectors, be consolidated with one or more election districts, but must not contain more than 400 electors.

Mr. JOHNSON—Providing for official stenographers of the Supreme Court.

BILLS ACTED ON FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Brennan's bridge and tunnel bill for New York City will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The bill provides for a tunnel to Staten Island.

The committee will also report favorably Mr. Honeck's bill fixing the rate of fare for foot passengers and foot passengers with bicycles on the ferry operated between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street in New York City at 1 cent.

Assemblyman Minton's anti-cigarette bill will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Public Health Committee. It provides for a $50 license fee, and makes it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to minors.

The Public Health Committee will to-morrow report Assemblyman Henry's bill for shorter hours for drug clerks and pharmacists in New York City and regulating the inspection of such stores.

Assemblyman Slater Takes His Seat.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater (Rep.) of the Thirty-first New York District, recently elected at a special election called by the Governor, took his seat in the House this morning, and was warmly greeted by his colleagues. A bouquet of American Beauty roses from the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first District was on his desk.

SCHOOL BILLS REPORTED.

Measures Providing for Back Pay Advanced in Both Houses—Likely to Pass Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Cities Committee of the Senate met this morning and agreed to report the Ford bill providing for the payment of the salaries of the public school teachers in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. This bill is identical with the Fallows bill which the Assembly Cities Committee last evening agreed to report.

It will be unnecessary for Gov. Roosevelt to send an emergency message to the Legislature on this bill, as it will be passed with all possible speed in the Senate, sent to the Assembly, and there substituted for the Fallows bill and passed by that house. The Governor, in view of this condition, has resolved not to send any such message.

When the Cities Committee reported the Ford bill, Senators Grady, Ahern, McCarren, and Rice dissented. Senator Ford asked that the bill be advanced to a third reading, to which Senator Grady objected. He characterized the request of Senator Ford to advance his bill as an effort to get a little cheap notoriety, and some interesting personalities ensued. Senator Ford asked the leader of the minority to withdraw his objection, but the latter refused to do so.

"The Senator does not state that he prevented an emergency message from the Governor, so as to give his bill the precedence over that of Assemblyman Fallows," said Senator Grady.

This Senator Ford denied, saying he had been laboring with the Governor to get an emergency message before the Senate. Senator Ellsworth put an end to the discussion by inquiring what was before the house.

The Fallows bill having been advanced to third reading when it was reported in the Assembly, and the Ford bill being held in the Senate on second reading, gives Mr. Fallows the advantage over Mr. Ford.

In the Assembly this morning the Cities Committee reported favorably Mr. Fallows's bill for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Richmond and Queens. On motion of Mr. Fallows, and no objections being offered, the bill was advanced to second and third readings.

It is reported that the bill will be passed next Monday night. As the Ford bill in the Senate was held on second reading the Fallows bill has the advantage.

Another School Teachers' Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman S. S. Slater of New York to-day introduced another School Teachers' bill for New York which amends the Ahearn bill schedule of salaries between the minimum figures of last year and makes provision for Boards of Superintendents to give time credit to teachers in schools other than the public schools of the city. No woman head of department or assistant to Principal shall receive less than $1,600 per annum after ten years of service.

TAX ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Possible Effect of the Stranahan-Allds Measure Disturbs Savings Banks and Trust Companies.

A phase of the Stranahan-Allds bill, which at present is attracting considerable attention from financiers generally and representatives of savings banks, insurance companies, and trust companies particularly, is its possible comprehension of railroad bonds under the proposed five mills, with real estate mortgages. This opinion has become quite prevalent, and, taken in connection with the likelihood that the bill will become a law, has disturbed somewhat the holders of these securities.

In conversation about the bill yesterday President Thomas L. Feitner of the Department of Taxes said:

"I haven't read the bill very carefully, but off-hand I should take it to include railroad bonds. It says mortgages and bonds in the bill, and a corporation's mortgage is just as much a mortgage as that given by an individual. The fact that railroads pay a tax on their franchises may make the proposed tax seem like double taxation, but it is no more so than in the case of real estate, which is taxed and the mortgage on it, which this bill proposes to tax. In the long run I believe that the scheme proposed would benefit persons of small means, because of the lower tax rate which would result from its operation."

The Railroad Commissioners' report for 1898 gives the total funded debt of the railroads, street and elevated, wholly or partly in this State, as $978,124,722. The total tax accruing from the mortgage bonds securing this amount would be $4,890,623.

The savings bank officials criticise the bill quite severely. A prominent member of the Savings Bank Association's Executive Committee, who wished his name withheld, said yesterday:

"The bill needs a great many modifications. It is cumbersome and highly impractical in many respects. The matter of collecting the tax on securities which are changing hands continually is a big problem. The association will discuss the bill at a special meeting to be held Feb. 7 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. I do not know whether or not a committee will be sent to Albany to oppose the passage of the bill."

Since the Legislature has widened the range of investments permitted to savings banks, many of them have invested in large blocks of New York Central first mortgage bonds. They feel that the proposed tax is a menace to the interests of depositors. Several insurance and trust companies have invested heavily in these bonds and also in the Central's refunding loan. Therefore, if the proposed annual tax on mortgages is construed to cover railroad bonds also it will affect many people.

Hearing on Mortgage Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment will be held at the Assembly parlor on Wednesday next, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear any opposition to the bill of the joint Tax Committee relating to the taxation of mortgages and banks, now pending before the Legislature.

LOTS OF FOSTERS IN THIS CASE.

Judge, Accuser, Accused, Turnkey, and "Tombs Angel" Have Same Name.

A casual observer in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday would have thought that the assemblage was a reunion of the Foster family, instead of a criminal court. Judge Foster was listening to a charge of burglary made by Policeman Foster against George Foster, a homeless man, and Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," was interceding in behalf of the prisoner.

George Foster received a sentence of one year, and after thanking Judge Foster for his clemency and Mrs. Foster for her kindness was led out by Officer E. D. Foster of the Tombs Prison.

TIRED OF WIFE'S SPANKINGS.

Brooklynite Leaves Home on This Account and Lands in Court.

"Why did you leave your happy little home?" asked Magistrate Lemon of Henry Seindecker in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"I got tired of being spanked by her," returned Seindecker, with an injured air.

The "her" referred to was Mrs. Seindecker, who was standing near by with a grim look on her face. Mrs. Seindecker weighs over 200 pounds, while her husband is much smaller. They live on Bushwick Avenue.

Seindecker was arraigned on a charge of abandonment. He left home on New Year's Day, it is alleged, because his wife spanked him. He said he was willing to provide for his children, but had had enough of his wife's peculiar method of chastising him. The case was adjourned.

MAY RAISE WATER RATES.

Uniform Schedule Discussed by Board of Public Improvements—Mr. Dalton Strongly Opposes Advance.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday received the report of its special committee, which was charged with the preparation of a uniform schedule of water rates to be applied to all parts of the city. Action was deferred on the report until a statement showing the receipts and expenditures for water supply can be obtained from the Controller.

In general, the new schedule applied the Brooklyn rates to the other boroughs. These rates are considerably higher than those prevailing in this borough, and this fact led Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to present an adverse report, in which he protested against the increase in the rates, denied that there was any necessity for such advance, and advocated the extension of the lower Manhattan rate to all boroughs. The increase, Mr. Dalton said, would fall most heavily on tenements and properties in Manhattan which can least afford to bear them.

Mr. Dalton also finds fault with the suggestion of the committee requiring the metering of the entire supply in cases where the whole or part of the building is used for business purposes and where water is obtained by pumping from wells or by purchase from other parties. This latter provision, he says, would necessitate the placing of meters in every house in the First and Third Wards of the Borough of Queens, where the entire supply is obtained from wells and from the Citizens' Water Supply Company. He also says that the adoption of the majority report would be a practical abrogation of the powers vested by the charter in the Commissioner of Water Supply.

According to the majority report the new annual rates will vary from $4 for a sixteen-foot frontage one-story house to $21 for a five-story fifty-foot frontage structure. Higher buildings will be taxed in proportion. A rate of $90 a year for tugs is recommended, and water boats supplying shipping must pay $25 a month. The meter rate is established at 10 cents for each 100 cubic feet. This is the prevalent rate in Manhattan and the Bronx.

James T. Hoyle of the Manufacturers' Association of New York protested against the proposed schedule, which, he said, would force manufacturing concerns to leave the city. He advocated a meter rate of 7½ cents. Frederick Dalzell, on behalf of the tug owners, said that the increase, if applied to tugs and water boats, would have a tendency to drive shipping away from the city.

During the discussion of Mr. Dalton's report President Holahan accused the Commissioner of Water Supply of courting popularity by demanding a low schedule.

Commissioner Dalton disputed the existence of an alleged deficit, and in order to settle the matter the Controller was asked to submit a statement showing the needs of the sinking fund of the Water Department and the annual revenues.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

New Streets in the Bronx—Paving Methods Reform.

Resolutions providing for the opening of eight streets in the Borough of the Bronx along the line of the proposed rapid-transit system were adopted by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. Deputy Controller Levey objected to the resolutions, saying that there was no immediate demand for the improvement.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the "maintenance period" of asphalt paving contracts at ten years. At present this period varies in the several boroughs, it being fifteen years in Manhattan and five years in Brooklyn. Commissioner Keating believes that the fixing of a uniform period will result in lower prices for the work.

The Merchants' Association asked for and obtained an extension of time in which to present its report on water supply. The report will be made on April 30 next.

WANTS CITY PRINTING REFORM.

Mr. Coler Studies the Municipal Establishment of Boston.

An expert from Controller Coler's office has been investigating the municipal printing establishment maintained by Boston, to obtain data upon which the Controller may, at some future time, base recommendations for a charter amendment permitting the institution of a similar plant in this city.

The Boston municipal printing office, which prints all reports of city officials, and provides all stationery used in the municipal departments, was established twenty-three months ago at an initial cost of $30,000. Additions made to the plant have brought the total cost up to $37,787. In 1899 the cost of administration was $6,250, of which $3,000 was for the Superintendent's salary and the remainder clerk hire. Although supplies were furnished to city officials at the rate which had prevailed for twenty years, the city saved in the first eleven months of its existence $8,004, and since its institution $18,390.38. Bookbinding and engraving are done by private firms.

NO SEPARATE PARK POLICE.

Mayor Will Not Assent to a Charter Amendment.

Park Commissioners Clausen, Brower, and Moebus called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to use his influence to have an amendment passed to the charter giving power to the Chief of Police to detail men to patrol duty in the parks and have them subject to the direction of the Chief of Police. This was presented as a compromise to the suggestion that the old system of park police should be re-established as before consolidation.

To this the Mayor objected strenuously, saying: "No. I will not consent to any piecemeal amendments to the charter. Furthermore, I do not believe in having the police under two departments. I think they should be kept under one department, which should be held responsible for their good conduct.

"I do not want to see any recriminations between departments. I will not tolerate it as long as I am Mayor. You will have to get along together. There must be no more bickering and complaints about inefficient police service in the parks."

SAYS CHICKENS TRESPASSED.

Long Island Man Presents Novel Ground for a Damage Suit.

Terence Smith has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Letitia S. Ferguson of East Rockaway, L. I., to recover $1,000 damages on account of the trespass committed by some chickens owned by Mrs. Ferguson on the property he had rented from her.

According to Smith's complaint, he leased a cottage known as the Ferguson Cottage, from Mrs. Ferguson on July 1, 1899. After taking possession he found that Mrs. Ferguson kept a number of chickens, which she allowed to trespass on his ground. She refused, he says, to interfere with the excursions of the chickens over his domain. He maintains that the intrusion of the chickens was a breach of the covenant in his lease, by which he was to have undisturbed, unrestrained and undisputed possession of the premises.

He declares that Mrs. Ferguson acquiesced in the trespass of the chickens and threw food for them into his garden.

Justice Fitzgerald ordered Smith's counsel to present a new bill of particulars specifying the dates of the alleged trespass.

FATAL FALL IN BROADWAY.

Window Cleaner Drops Two Stories from the Equitable Building.

Thomas Corcoran, fifty years of age, employed as a window washer at the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, fell from the second-story window ledge to the sidewalk yesterday morning, fracturing his skull and legs. He died soon afterward at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Broadway was filled with pedestrians when the accident occurred, and Corcoran's body struck the pavement directly in front of several women, two of whom fainted. It is supposed that the man slipped on the ice on the sill of the window at which he was working. He lived at 119 Second Place, Brooklyn.

New Amateur Orchestra.

The People's Orchestra, an organization of amateurs, advocated by the People's Choral Union, is being organized, with headquarters at the University Settlement Society's Building, 57 Rivington Street, where a meeting will be held Monday evening. The orchestra already numbers forty musicians, and David Mannes has volunteered his services as director.

"I have good cheer at home."—Shak.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye will always satisfy your own taste. That's good. 'Twill please your friends. That's better, for we give our friends the best. We get our full reward when some clever lover of good cheer exclaims, "By jove, that's a smooth article! What is it? O, Maryland Club! That's the stuff!" Your friend knows it is smooth and old by the *taste*. Anyone does.

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of weather we experience during the Winter and Spring make it impossible to be comfortable in woolen underwear. It is heavy and irritating in cold weather, debilitating and exhausting when warm waves arrive.

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AND ALL LEADING STORES.

OVERDUE STEAMERS IN PORT.

The State of Nebraska and Ethiopia Delayed by Fierce Gales and Tremendous Head Seas.

General relief was occasioned in shipping circles yesterday by the arrival in port of the Allan State Line steamship State of Nebraska and the Anchor Liner Ethiopia. Both steamers sailed from Glasgow on Jan. 11 and were long overdue.

The State of Nebraska was the first to arrive. She was sighted early yesterday morning and reached her dock at the foot of West Twenty-third Street shortly after 10 o'clock. Almost from the time the vessel left the other side she encountered a series of fierce westerly gales, heavy rain and snow squalls, and tremendous head seas. She carried 3 cabin, 14 second-class and 27 steerage passengers, who were kept below decks throughout the passage. In good weather the vessel is able to reel off 300 miles a day, but during this trip the highest run made was 246. The lowest day's run was on Jan. 22, 56 miles.

Capt. Perry and his officers agreed that the voyage had been the most tempestuous in their experience. One gale followed another with scarcely an intermission. Huge combers broke over the decks repeatedly, sweeping away everything movable. Three times the jar caused by the racing of the propeller as it was lifted clear of the seas caused slight derangements of the machinery and stops had to be made to effect repairs.

The roll and pitch of the ship made it almost impossible for the passengers to move about even below decks. Some were bruised by being thrown against the furniture. No one was seriously hurt, however, and no damage whatever was done to the vessel. The State of Nebraska had only forty tons of coal in her bunkers when she reached her dock.

The steamship Ethiopia reached her dock late yesterday afternoon. She had encountered the same storms that buffeted the State of Nebraska, and like the latter came through without a scratch. The vessel at times could make little or no headway against the tremendous head seas, but she kept her nose buried in them and pounded away. The lowest day's run was 52 miles. The Ethiopia carried 3 saloon, 34 second cabin, and 60 steerage passengers, and these appeared exceedingly glad to get their feet on the dock. Archibald Dawson, a seaman, died of pneumonia during the voyage and was buried at sea.

THREE NEW FREAKS IN TOWN.

Egyptian Giant, Armless and Legless Mite, and Girl with a Small Head.

As choice an assortment of freaks as New Yorkers often see arrived in the city Tuesday night from Cincinnati, Ohio. The freaks include an Egyptian 7 feet 11 inches in height; Juggernaut, a tiny piece of humanity, born without arms or legs, and Delphi, called the orange-headed girl, on account of the character of her head, which is scarcely larger than an orange and is without any bony substance on the top. The freaks belong to the Barnum & Bailey show, which is now in Europe. They are on their first visit to this country, exhibiting in the different cities.

When seen yesterday at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, where they are stopping, the freaks were holding an impromptu reception for the curious. Hassan Ali, the giant, was making himself as comfortable as possible in an ordinary chair. When he rose to his feet his head nearly touched the ceiling. He comes from Cairo, Egypt, and is twenty-three years old.

Hassan weighs 275 pounds. On the voyage across the ocean it was necessary to enlarge his berth by cutting away the partition to the berth adjoining. When he travels in the cars he manages to squeeze in a berth by doubling himself up. He has a prodigious appetite, eating two ordinary chickens for dinner, or one fair-sized turkey, with a corresponding proportion of other eatables. He is an accomplished linguist and a lover of card playing.

Juggernaut, the armless and legless East Indian, is an intelligent boy, eighteen years old. Propped up in a chair and smoking a Turkish cigarette, he conversed vivaciously with all who talked with him.

The orange-headed girl, who is half-witted, insisted on kissing some of the visitors, many of whom were considerably terrified by her actions.

MOLINEUX TRIAL GOES OVER.

Juror Brown Will Appear Monday—No Change of Venue.

The trial of Roland B. Molineux will go over until Monday. This is owing to the condition of the tenth juror, Manheim Brown, whose illness has been the cause of the delay of the trial. Mr. Brown is better, and is able to be up, but Dr. Tynberg notified the District Attorney's office yesterday that he thought it safer for his patient to remain at home until Monday.

Mr. Battle, of counsel for the def

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The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.

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PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Thorough education, good home, and nobility of character our constant aim. Address Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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101 EAST 23'STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Av.) Founded 1858 by S. S. Packard. Nearly 20,000 students prepared for business.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Walworth Institute, 29 W. 42d St., (Down-town School,) Stenography and Typewriting, will open Feb. 1; office now open. Call or write for particulars.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

YOUNG WOMAN, CONSERVATORY GRADUate, desires piano pupils. Address P. K., 317 East 6th St.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia;) long experience in college preparatory. 316 West 56th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATION OF TRANSFIGURATION Chapel, 221 West 69th St.—Sermons by prominent preachers in basement of new church during Octave of Purification. To-night Father Ritchie.

DRY GOODS.

GANTS DUCHESSE, ALBERT LAVALLIERE, most perfect gloves, fit and wear beautifully. The prices are most reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 57th St., near 5th Av.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., &c. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A cook, a waitress, and a chambermaid; must have written and personal references. Apply 47 East 75th St., Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CONTRACTOR—Wanted foreman familiar with all branches of building work, competent to draw plans and estimate on same; also superintend; correspondence confidential. Competent, Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for Eastern Pennsylvania. 142 Chambers St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; three years reference. 340 East 32d St.; ring three bells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work; has best reference. 134 East 50th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to do plain sewing; private family; first-class city references; country preferred. 101 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion, an attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or housekeeper; references exchanged. Companion, 666 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; three years' reference from fine family. C., Box 299, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French lady as visiting governess; goes out with pupils; good references. Mlle. H. M., 406 West 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; hairdressing, dressmaking; first-class references. H. H., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; in private family; best city references. 438 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant, bring up on bottle, or young child; city or country; best reference. 247 West 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER would like situation in a good respectable family for up-stairs work or children. Paris, Jeanne d'Arc Home, 251 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and telegrapher in broker's office; good references. B. H., Walker, 344 West 18th St.

YOUNG, REFINED FRENCH LADY WISHES to give French lessons; mornings and evenings; terms moderate. Mlle. H. P., 406 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class Swiss; single; age, 35; city or country; best city references. Swiss, 100 West 53d St., tailor's shop.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, position for my coachman; he has been in my employ, city and country, for 9 years. Can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St. F. M. Freeman.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer. J., 125 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOL-making. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—By a man, 24, as single driver. Joseph Hank, 1,680 Avenue A.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—Private place; age, 26; attend greenhouse and conservatory; useful in doors. Gardener, 1,269 Broadway.

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IMP GETS TOP WEIGHTS

Figures for the Three Big Handicaps Announced.

BANASTAR IN FOURTH PLACE

Winner of Last Year's Brooklyn Gets a Pound from Jean Beraud and Ethelbert.

When the entries for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps were announced a few weeks ago the amateurs at once set to work to figure out the handicap weights that should be assigned to the candidates. In most cases the choice lay between Imp, the speedy Western mare that captured last year's Suburban, and Banastar, who was left at the post in that event, but who won the Brooklyn Handicap. Banastar was not figured on in the Brighton, for he was not named as a candidate.

W. S. Vosburgh, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, made his assignment of weights in the three events yesterday, and until all three races have been decided the followers of the turf in all parts of the United States will make the lists of candidates and the weights the subject of deep study. In all three events Mr. Vosburgh gives to Imp, in spite of her sex, the place of honor. He has evidently greatly changed his opinion of the merits of the mare, for last year he frequently let her in handicaps at such light weights as to almost insure victory for her. Jean Beraud, one of William C. Whitney's candidates, and Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, figure second in Mr. Vosburgh's estimation, for each gets 127 pounds in the Brooklyn and Suburban, and a pound less in the Brighton.

At the weights, and judging from last year's form, Banastar gets the best of treatment at Mr. Vosburgh's hands. He comes fourth on the lists in the Brooklyn and Suburban, with an impost of 126 pounds. Chacornac, who won the rich Futurity for James R. Keene last season, is the top-weight of the three-year-olds. He will be asked to take up 105 pounds, while the weights assigned the other three-year-olds range down to 90 pounds. The weights for the events are as follows:

THE SUBURBAN.

Horse and Age.	Weight.	Horse and Age.	Weight.
Imp, 6	128	Kriss Kringle, 5	106
Jean Beraud, 4	127	Chacornac, 3	105
Ethelbert, 4	127	Charentus, 6	105
Banastar, 5	126	Jack Point, 4	105
Batten, 4	124	High Order, 3	103
Algol, 6	123	Latson, 5	103
Kinley Mack, 4	122	David Garrick, 3	103
Previous, 5	119	Walt Not, 4	102
John Bright, 5	119	The Roman, 6	102
Voter, 6	119	Kilmarnock, 3	101
Box, 6	117	Survivor, 4	100
Prince McClurg, 4	117	Gulden, 3	100
Manuel, 4	117	Mister Phinizy, 4	100
Martimas, 4	117	Ventoro, 4	100
Rush, 4	115	Montanic, 3	99
Admiration, 4	115	Harry Nutter, 4	99
Lieber Karl, 5	115	Star Bright, 3	98
Approval, 4	114	Greyfeid, 4	98
May Hempstead, 4	114	Sidney Lucas, 3	97
Raffaello, 4	113	St. Simonian, 5	96
Autumn, 4	113	Herbert, 3	96
King Barleycorn, 4	112	Sky Scraper, 4	95
Richard J., 5	112	Elfin Conig, 3	95
Macleod of Dare, 4	112	Sarmatian, 3	95
Intrusive, 5	111	Millstream, 5	94
Muskadine, 5	110	Withers, 3	94
Little Saint, 4	110	Toddy, 3	94
Dunois, 6	110	Strathconan, 4	93
Warrenton, 5	109	Mayor Gilroy, 3	92
Half Time, 4	108	Petruchio, 3	90
Kirkwood, 4	107	Golden Link, 4	90
Lotharic, 4	107	Chartless, 4	87
The Kentuckian, 4	106		

THE BROOKLYN.

Horse and Age.	Weight.	Horse and Age.	Weight.
Imp, 6	128	Zoroaster, 4	105
Jean Beraud, 4	127	Marblehead, 4	105
Ethelbert, 4	127	Walt Not, 4	103
Banastar, 5	126	Latson, 5	103
Batten, 4	124	High Order, 3	103
Algol, 6	123	Boney Boy, 4	102
Kinley Mack, 4	122	The Roman, 6	102
Voter, 6	120	Sam McKeever, 4	102
Previous, 5	120	Kilmarnock, 3	102
Prince McClurg, 4	118	Lucky Bird, 3	100
Manuel, 4	118	Montanic, 3	100
Box, 6	116	Knight of the Garter, 6	100
Rush, 4	116	Gulden, 3	100
Admiration, 4	116	Harry Nutter, 4	100
Lieber Karl, 5	115	Survivor, 4	100
Pearmain, 6	115	Mister Phinizy, 4	100
Approval, 4	114	Star Bright, 3	99
Raffaello, 4	113	Greyfeld, 4	99
Autumn, 4	113	Sidney Lucas, 3	98
King Barleycorn, 4	112	Herbert, 3	98
Intrusive, 5	112	St. Simonian, 5	97
Muskadine, 5	110	Lamplighted, 3	97
Little Saint, 4	110	Grey Jacques, 4	97
Dunois, 6	110	Advance Guard, 3	96
Warrenton, 5	109	Hammock, 3	95
Half Time, 4	108	Sarmatian, 3	94
Kirkwood, 4	108	Withers, 3	94
Lotharic, 4	107	Toddy, 3	94
Kriss Kringle, 5	106	De Lacy, 3	93
The Kentuckian, 4	106	Strathconan, 4	93
Chacornac, 3	105	Mayor Gilroy, 3	92
Charentus, 6	105	Petruchio, 3	90
Jack Point, 4	105	Golden Link, 4	90

THE BRIGHTON.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight.
Imp	127	Latson	102
Jean Beraud	126	Azucena	102
Ethelbert	126	Walt Not	102
Batten	122	Kilmarnock	101
Algol	122	Maribert	
Kinley Mack	121	Killashandra	100
Bangle	121	Montanic	100
Previous	119	Prince of Melbourne	100
Voter	119	Gonfalon	100
John Bright	118	Standing	100
Box	117	Venturo	100
Prince McClurg	117	Star Bright	99
Martimas	116	Colonel Roosevelt	99
Rush	115	Missionary	98
Admiration	115	La Borgia	98
Lieber Karl	114	Greyfeld	98
Approval	114	Herbert	97
Raffaello	112	Sidney Lucas	97
Autumn	111	Lamplighted	97
Warrenton	108	Anjou	96
Decanter	107	Sarmatian	96
Half Time	107	Motley	95
Mesmerist	107	Elfin Conig	95
The Kentuckian	105	Mischievous	95
Kriss Kringle	105	Gold Or	94
Chacornac	105	Millstream	94
Jack Point	105	Strathconan	93
Scannel	104	All Gold	93
David Garrick	103	Petruchio	90
Eddie Burke	103	Sir Hubert	90

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Oakland summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. High Hoe, 115 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, won; Wyoming, 110, (Walsh,) 8 to 5, second; Rosalabra, 120, (Hennessey,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Amaza, Ravenna, Rio Chico, Yaruba, and Whitcomb also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Asian, 104 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, won; Ella Boland, 99, (Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Boundless, 104, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15. St. Isidor, Hidala, and St. Anthony also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Jennie Reid, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, won; Pompino, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Montallado, 103, (Walsh,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:13¼. Tiburon, St. Cuthbert, Socialist, Alaria, and Dogtown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse. Olinthus, 94 pounds, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Dr. Neumbla, 101, (Ross,) 7 to 5, second; Red Pirate, 104, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Ringmaster, Judge Wofford, Grand Sachem, and San Venado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Potente, 109 pounds, (Walsh,) even, won; Formero, 105, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, second; Malay, 104, (Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Perseus and Catastrophe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. F. W. Brode, 121 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Anjou, 116, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Bathos, 104, (Jones,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:26⅖. Diomed, Mission, and Constellator also ran.

New Baseball Association Blocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The work of organizing the new American Association has been blocked owing to the inability of the organizers to find capitalists who will place a club in Philadelphia. Two different syndicates have been asked to take the Philadelphia franchise, and each, after looking over the field has refused. The organizers are now dickering with a third syndicate.

New York Hockey Club Team Wins.

The team of the Hockey Club of New York outpointed the team from the Skating Club of Brooklyn in a league championship match at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, winning by a final score of 6 goals to 1. The individual work of the Brooklyn players was excellent, but the team play was faulty, lacking the snap that characterized it in the game won from the New York Athletic Club's team last week.

Shooting for the Abeel Trophy.

The Abeel Trophy match closed last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory, with the trophy still in the keeping of Company B. It was won by the senior team. This is the twenty-sixth time the trophy has been held by this company. The Abeel Trophy is the oldest one owned by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, and has been competed for fifty-six times. The marksmanship exhibited in the recent match was not extraordinary, the winning team scoring only 619, while the record is 649.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company team scored its twelfth consecutive victory in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game of the evening the Mutual and the Metropolitan Life teams met. The former won rather easily. The Fidelity and Casualty Company and Mutual Life teams had a close fight in the second game, but it was not until the third game, between the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Metropolitan Life, that the crowd became enthusiastic. The result was in doubt until the last man had bowled, when the score book showed a victory for the Fidelity and Casualty Company team by four pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mutual—Vredenburgh, 130; Widner, 166; Carbonel, 130; Garrison, 166; Miller, 127. Total, 719.
Metropolitan—Van Riper, 185; Simpson, 131; Kammerer, 113; Richardson, 116; Newkirk, 144. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 156; Bracken, 130; Heron, 169; Banta, 163; Varian, 131. Total, 749.
Mutual—Vredenburgh, 129; Widner, 135; Carbonel, 138; Garrison, 156; Miller, 167. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 191; Bracken, 162; Heron, 144; Banta, 176; Varian, 126. Total, 799.
Metropolitan—Van Riper, 163; Simpson, 144; Kammerer, 170; Richardson, 151; Newkirk, 167. Total, 795.

The St. Monica No. 1 team failed to appear at Starr's Tournament Hall last night to bowl its scheduled games in the Archdiocesan Union League and the Holy Cross No. 1, and the Columbus Catholic Club teams each won a game by default. In the game between the latter teams the Holy Cross bowlers were victorious. In this game Morrisey of the Holy Cross team made 214, the record score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 126; Reynolds, 142; Doran, 153; Morrisey, 214; Galvin, 147. Total, 782.
Columbus Catholic Club—Ferril, 179; Hayes, 135; Boyle, 156; Taylor, 141; Degnan, 109. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.

Columbus Catholic Club—Degnan, 101; Hayes, 145; Boyle, 142; Taylor, 148; Ferril, 109. Total, 649.
St. Monica No. 1—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 115; Reynolds, 143; Doran, 163; Morrisey, 175; Galvin, 184. Total, 780.
St. Monica No. 1—Forfeited.

The New York Council's first team, by winning two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, secured the lead in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York No. 1—Kitchelt, 176; Lawrence, 182; Crum, 145; Gruninger, 134; McLean, 146. Total, 783.
Harlem—Linden, 153; Holt, 148; Cowles, 129; Wyman, 177; Diederich, 167. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—Kitchelt, 141; Lawrence, 165; Crum, 145; Gruninger, 152; McLean, 139. Total, 745.
Our No. 1—Clinch, 146; Schroeder, 125; Cantrell, 177; Ritter, 129; Wilckens, 164. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 142; Schroeder, 183; Cantrell, 146; Ritter, 130; Wilckens, 176. Total, 777.
Stanley—Finke, 132; Spurgeon, 129; Joniaz, 110; Majory, 99; Schoenlein, 115. Total, 585.

the Harlem Navy Bowling League at the Harlem Palace last night. The Nonpareil Boat Club won two games. In the game which the Nonpareils won from the Friendship Boat Club there was only a difference of one pin in the final score. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendship B. C.—Higbie, 170; Jarchow, 150; Gerhardt, 167; McDowell, 150; Lewis, 172. Total, 789.
Harlem R. C.—Nagle, 155; Pilkington, 129; Schultz, 135; Olssen, 168; Moore, 161. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 165; Pike, 159; Kelly, 181; Raymond, 154; Hunken, 190. Total, 849.
Harlem R. C.—Nagle, 163; Pilkington, 143; Schultz, 153; Olssen, 156; Moore, 161. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.

Nonpariel B. C.—Botts, 193; Pike, 148; Kelly, 176; Raymond, 142; Hunken, 174. Total, 833.
Friendship B. C.—Higbie, 140; Jarchow, 161; Gerhardt, 162; McDowell, 169; Lewis, 200. Total, 832.

The tournament of the Arlington National League was continued last night, the Alcos winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Linwood—Daley, 148; Brennan, 122; Downes, 169; Kennedy, 144; Tindale, 159. Total, 740.
Black Bass—Schulze, 171; Wolfram, 111; Zimmermann, 77; Oehler, 112; Maier, 150. Total, 621.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—F. Klucken, 185; Brown, 111; Jackson, 202; Rossbach, 164; A. Klucken, 159. Total, 821.
Black Bass—Schulze, 184; Wolfram, 112; Zimmermann, 106; Oehler, 110; Maier, 189. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.

Alco—F. Klucken, 167; Brown, 112; Jackson, 168; Rossbach, 124; A. Kucken, 137. Total, 708.
Linwood—Daley, 142; Downes, 150; Tighe, 108; Kennedy, 156; Tindale, 128. Total, 679.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's Alleys last evening the Fraternity Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 167; Field, 186; Wyerle, 158; Higgins, 193; Griffin, 155. Total, 859.
Brevoort Council—Walker, 175; Meht, 150; Reynolds, 156; Dalton, 208; Whitbeck, 158. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Walker, 143; Meht, 167; Reynolds, 156; Dalton, 174; Whitbeck, 188. Total, 828.
Alert Council—Fiero, 153; F. Wood, 124; Wright, 141; Richter, 148; H. Wood, 164. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 197; Field, 178; Wyerle, 133; Higgins, 194; Griffin, 186. Total, 888.
Alert Council—Fiero, 143; F. Wood, 91; Wright, 140; Richter, 134; H. Wood, 150. Total, 658.

The Times team scored its first victory in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. The Commercial Bulletin team defeated The Times bowlers in the first game, but the latter turned the tables in the second game, winning by 19 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bulletin—Hughes, 195; Sanders, 142; White, 117; O'Rourke, 129; Hall, 148; Haltigan, 179; Flannagan, 159; Melville, 122. Total, 1,191.
Times—Kennedy, 175; C. Pierce, 129; Barrus, 154; O'Rourke, 140; Blaisdell, 170; Johnson, 126; Stack, 117; Boyle, 134. Total, 1,147.

SECOND GAME.

Times—Kennedy, 141; C. Pierce, 167; Barrus, 141; O'Rourke, 123; Blaisdell, 131; Johnson, 178; Stack, 111; Boyle, 130. Total, 1,131.
Bulletin—Hughes, 159; Sanders, 127; White, 142; O'Rourke, 120; Hall, 123; Haltigan, 140; Flannagan, 151; Melville, 150. Total, 1,112.

Two records were made in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Arcade Alleys last night. In the third game the Orchards made a score of 949, the record for the tournament. In this game Steffens of the Orchards made 225, which is the best individual score made thus far. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Schulz, 183; Bolte, 143; Goesch, 101; Schmidt, 192; Wenderoth, 182. Total, 801.
Accident—Walter, 128; Elter, 113; Acker, 139; Hoch, 144; Braur 160. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.

Accident—Walter, 187; Elter, 176; Acker, 154; Hoch, 169; Braun, 147. Total, 833.
Orchard—Bullwinkel, 173; Ochs, 148; Esselmann, 128; Steffens, 171; Bucholz, 144. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 199; Ochs, 176; Esselmann, 169; Steffens, 225; Bucholz, 180. Total, 949.
Welcome—Schulz, 146; Bolte, 115; Goesch, 111; Schmidt, 149; Wenderoth, 167. Total, 688.

Fern, East New York, Price, Philadelphos, and Long Island Councils took part in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 146; Naylor, 161; Hunt, 119; Swan, 190; Waldman, 142. Total, 759.
East New York—Hampke, 114; Clark, 116; Douglas, 141; Bierhusen, 195; Rockefellow, 144. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 137; Gehlhaus, 174; Lorentz, 159; Sevenhols, 138; Woolley, 160. Total, 788.
Long Island Council—Judge, 150; Henninger, 122; Wheeler, 121; Bloss, 182; Egelhoff, 200. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 137; Brown, 133; Willow, 111; Alexander, 119; Dewey, 176. Total, 676.
Long Island Council—Judge, 176; Henninger, 133; Wheeler, 141; Bloss, 128; Egelhoff, 102. Total, 780.

Tournament Games To-day.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Century Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, at Harlem Palace.
North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2, Bronxdale Chippewa.
Arlington National—Amity, Holschen, Welcome.
United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Defender, Aurania, Bleecker.
Bank Clerks' League—Sub-Treasury, Seaboard National, Ledenberg, Thalmann & Co.
Fire Insurance League—Northern, Germania, Greenwich.
Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Original Vigilant, Kings County, Unter Uns at Bertram & Volls, Gates and Nostrand Avenues.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Brooklyn, J. F. Price.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Logan, Indian, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Corinthian, A. B. C., South Paw No. 1.

HEPNERS IN A DIVORCE TANGLE.

Singer Asks Her Husband to Become a Passive Defendant, but He Will Have It the Other Way.

Two uncommon letters are those which recently passed between Louise Hepner, the comic opera singer who is now singing the leading rôle in "The Princess Chic" at the Columbia Theatre, in Boston, and her husband, William Hepner, a wigmaker, of this city. The letters will be introduced in a petition for divorce which Mr. Hepner is about to file. Mr. Hepner told his wife he would do "anything in the world" to make her happy, but when she asked him to allow himself to be made a passive defendant in an action for divorce he refused.

The two letters came as the climax to differences between Mr. and Mrs. Hepner which are alleged to have grown out of relations between Mrs. Hepner and George Leslie during the Australian tour of the "Belle of New York" Company, of which both were members. Upon her return to America, it is intimated, Mrs. Hepner told her husband that she no longer loved him as she once did. Although there was no open talk of separation then their domestic trouble is understood to have been keen since that time.

The letter from Mrs. Hepner, which led to her husband's sarcastic reply and his determination to bring suit for divorce, was written from Toronto, Canada, Jan. 9. In it Mrs. Hepner says that she is about to make a request which will shock him "terribly," namely, that he release her from their marriage.

"Now, don't storm or cry out," she begs, "but be sensible, and, above all, don't let it make you ill. You know you have often told me that you would do anything in the world to make me happy. Now, Will, I ask you to prove it. Do give me my freedom and make me happy.

"We are both young, and it is a sin to blast our lives. You deserve a dear, sweet wife, who will make your home a Paradise and will bear you children. That is what you want and what you will have. And I hope and pray is that you will find such a woman. Now, Will, don't think this will become public. We both want to avoid a scandal. I have thought it over, and I think the easiest way will be best. I won't have it cost you a penny. I will arrange everything. Of course, you understand that this can be settled before a referee. The lawyer who will represent me will arrange all that, and no one but ourselves need know of it."

In conclusion she says: "I know that when you read this my confession of months ago will be uppermost in your mind. I can only repeat what I told you then, that I love another, and that for us to continue our present mode of living can only mean misery to us both. Now, Will, be generous and grant my prayer."

Mr. Hepner's reply is dated New York, Jan. 14. "Dear Louise," he says, "I must compliment you and Leslie upon your joint effort of the 9th. It is one of the most luminous exhibitions of effrontery that I have ever encountered. Of the two, I am inclined to give the greater credit to Leslie, for I am assured that to you belongs only the credit due a copyist. The simple fact that it is more carefully punctuated than you are accustomed to doing carries its own evidence."

He says that the letter was not altogether a surprise to him, but continues: "That you should construe my assurance that I was willing to do anything to make you happy into a promise that I would tamely submit to your action in making me the defendant in a secret divorce case is better than a French farce."

In another portion of the letter he declares that he has evidence sufficient to obtain an absolute divorce, and says: "You should not have argued that in my feverish anxiety to protect your fair (?) name I was willing to allow my own to be besmirched.

"I appreciate fully your kindness," continues Mr. Hepner, "in remarrying me and raising for me a family by the simple process of letter writing, but I reserve to myself the right to decide whether I shall accept the proxy. You have never shown much appreciation of your duties as my wife, and this anxiety of yours to have me married again is not the tempting bait to a quick divorce you imagine it to be. You have taken too much for granted.

"I cordially agree with the sentiment expressed in your letter that it is best for both of us that we part. To that extent you have been truthful. You have aimed at fine sentiment, but the letter is redolent of cheap novels and pomatum, and if you imagine that I can be carried away by a burst of generous impulse, induced by this appeal to my feelings, you have not made good use of your opportunities to study me. It is very kind of you to offer to relieve me of all expense—the only case in which you have displayed such consideration—but I will indicate to you my plan of action at such time as I have decided upon the better course."

Mrs. Hepner heard of her husband's intention to bring a divorce suit during a performance in Boston. She was greatly disturbed and continued her part with difficulty. "Mr. Hepner knows all the circumstances," she said at the time, "and I cannot believe that this is his doing. I have been honest with him and been true to him, but when I found that I could not love him I told him so rather than lead a double life. George Leslie and I were nothing more than friends. I know the members of the company talked about us, but if I had been like others and had done wrong, I might have tried to conceal it."

Mr. Hepner said yesterday he regretted the publicity which his action had necessarily given the affair, but declared he had been so hounded that after consultation with his lawyer he had decided that there was no other way out of it. An effort was made to make the arrangements quietly for divorce by his attorney, who went to Boston to see Mrs. Hepner for that purpose Sunday. No agreement could be reached.

Mrs. Hepner was Miss Louise Willis. She was married to Mr. Hepner while a stenographer in his Chicago office, after he had obtained a divorce from his first wife. Her first theatrical engagement was with the Schiller Opera Company of Chicago and was obtained through Mr. Hepner's influence.

George Leslie was a member of the Frawley Stock Company of San Francisco for several years. Among his first Eastern engagements was that with Charles Frohman's production of "Jane." He later played Hi Roller in "Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre, and accompanied the "Belle of New York" on its Australian tour. He is at present with William Wilkinson in the production of "The City of New York."

TRAVELED WITH A BROKEN LEG.

Man Who Went from Manhattan to East New York Astonished Police.

William Francis, forty-two years old, of 366 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, astonished the police of the Liberty Avenue Station, in that borough, yesterday with a remarkable exhibition of nerve. Francis was found on the street near the Van Siclen Avenue Station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad hopping along on one foot in the direction of his home. He would fall and then, with great effort, pick himself up again and continue hopping.

"What's the matter with you?" asked a policeman.

"Guess I've broken my leg," returned Francis, quietly.

"Broken your leg? Where did it happen?" gasped the surprised policeman.

"Oh, I fell on a sidewalk over in Manhattan," replied Francis, about to resume his hopping toward home.

The policeman stopped him. "Do you mean to say that you came all the way from Manhattan to East New York with a broken leg?" he asked in amazement.

"Why, yes; I thought the best thing I could do would be to come home, and I came."

"How'd you come?"

"By the elevated."

The policeman called an ambulance, and after Francis had been attended by the surgeon he was taken to his home.

"Gee, I suppose if he'd broken both his legs he'd have walked home on his hands," declared the policeman in profound admiration of Francis's nerve.

Golf at Palm Beach, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—Col. Bogie had everything his own way in a tournament with the golfers this afternoon. D. A. Loring, Jr., with a handicap of twelve in his favor, came out first, even up. G. F. Kenny, handicap 8, five down; S. D. Dorsey, 22, five down; E. L. Swearingen, 24, five down; S. E. Drake, 18, five down; A. W. Black, 12, eight down; C. H. Johnson, 16, seven down; J. W. Johnson, 10, eight down; L. W. Brigham, 16, ten down.

Columbia Athletes Win Honors.

The Columbia University men succeeded in winning the banner by scoring 11 points at the midwinter games of Company G of the Eighth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory. The other winners were scattered among the remaining thirteen clubs represented.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Baltimore Decides to Postpone Foreclosure of Mortgages.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The city Finance Commissioners met to-day to consider the matters of the Western Maryland Railroad. It was decided not to foreclose the mortgages held by the city upon the property during the current year.

In the opinion of the Commissioners no action should be taken looking to foreclosure until the City Directors recently appointed have ample time to look fully into the affairs of the road and prepare a report stating what in their opinion the city should do.

Officials of the road assert that if permitted to continue business during the year all of the floating indebtedness can be paid from current revenues.

Suit to Prevent Fitchburg Lease.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Central Massachusetts Railroad has brought a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Lowell, and the Fitchburg Railroad, asking for an injunction to restrain the Boston and Maine from leasing the Fitchburg and from negotiating for or buying any of the common or preferred stock of the Fitchburg Road, on the ground that to lease the Fitchburg would be a violation of the plaintiff's rights as contained in its lease to the Boston and Lowell, which is now controlled by the Boston and Maine.

Reported Central Purchase Denied.

It was said yesterday that 600 feet of water front on the New Jersey shore near Guttenberg, belonging to the Guldet estate, had been sold at a high price. The purchase, it was rumored, had been made through Winslow, Lanier & Co., the bankers, on behalf of the New York Central Railroad, so that it might extend the West Shore system. Charles Lanier and President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad both said last evening that they knew nothing of any such transaction.

F. B. Smith Goes to the Lackawanna.

F. B. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of Dining Car Service for the Lackawanna Railroad, and will enter upon his new duties to-day. Since 1890 Mr. Smith has been Assistant Superintendent of Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INQUIRY.

Grand Jury for Reform in the Workhouse and Care of Vagrants.

The January Grand Jury before its dismissal by Judge McMahon yesterday handed in a presentment on an investigation made by a committee of eight jurors into the penal institutions on Blackwell's Island. The presentment, a copy of which will be sent to the city and State authorities, praises Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, but suggests a reform in the institution on the island known as the "Workhouse," and in the manner in which vagrants are committed to it. It also points out the inadequacy of the docks at present on the island.

Judge McMahon complimented the jury on its diligence, and a silver loving cup was presented to James S. Curry, the foreman. The presentment in regard to the penal institutions reads in part as

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway, & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. / 37 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1899 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1900, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1899, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0090, 0097, 0369, 1208, 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 1558, 1591, 1690, 1714, 1990, 2374, 2380, 2467, 2525, 2617, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4910, 4232, 4245, 4383, 4589, 4719, 4823, 5753, 5863, 5944, 5976, 6116.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0121, 0147, 0744, 0873, 1163, 1168.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0042, 0068, 0140, 0160, 0227, 0269, 0275.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0208, 0253, 0267, 0268, 0269, 0289, 0436, 0563, 0565, 0572, 0740, 0787, 0797, 0821, 0825, 0826, 0981, 01051, 01053, 01063, 01073.

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 208, 364, 570, 864, 927, 1982, 2199, 2516, 2571, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874, 3931, 3998.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0014, 0027, 0508, 0941, 1152.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0021, 0113, 0161, 0278, 0295, 0306, 0351.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0221, 0413, 0461, 0278, 0295, 0306, 0351.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0395, 0417, 0419, 0422, 0425, 0433, 0445, 0467, 0490, 0499, 0512, 0521, 0535, 0548, 0623, 0631, 0654, 0771, 0779, 0830, 0869, 0908, 0912, 0925, 0930, 0938, 0946, 0948, 0950, 0954, 0957, 0961, 0965, 0966.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

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S. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable February 15th to stockholders of record at close of business February 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1900.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 15th, 1900.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 29th, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'way Co. Equipment Trust and Second Mtge. 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series "B," Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s. Feb. 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s. Feb. 13th.
Cass County, Ind., Kennel Ditch 6s. Feb. 15th.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s, Annual 5s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date;
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series G 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series I 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park 3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4s
Rome Gas Light Co. 6s
L. I. R. R. Company 2d 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. 1st 6s
Skaneateles R. R. 1st 5s
Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s
Paducah, Ky. 4½s
Havana Electric Ry. 5s
Chatham County, Washington 6s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., No. 32.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Perm. Imp. Rev. Fund 4s
Water Works 4s
DUE FEBRUARY 2D, 1900.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Water Works 8s
DUE FEBRUARY 15TH, 1900.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Bridge 4s
Permanent Imp. 4s

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due February 1st on the 1st mortgage 5% bonds of the above company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900.
Albany County, Wyo., School District No. 1 Refunding.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Grant County, Minn., Independent School District No. 3, (Herman Refunding.)
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King County, Wash., School District No. 73, (West Seattle.)
Kootenai County, Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Neosho, Mo., School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1, School Building.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell County, Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
FEBRUARY 2D, 1900.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
FEBRUARY 3D, 1900.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1900.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office,
66 Broadway, February 1st, 1900.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) 4% Sewer.
Haight, D. L., 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. 1st 5s.
Feb. 15th.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 1st 6s.
Feb. 18th.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK:
FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
Aurora, Illinois, Improvement.
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light & Water.
Fairmont, Minnesota, Water Extension.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
FEBRUARY 8, 1900.
Lake County, Illinois School District No. 3, (Waukegan.)
FEBRUARY 13, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
FEBRUARY 14, 1900.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
FEBRUARY 15, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
Vigo County, Indiana, Funding.
FEBRUARY 23, 1900.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
January 31, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Directors of this company held Jan. 15, 1900, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared, payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on March 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb 9, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close Feb. 9 at 3 P. M., and be reopened on March 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

New York Security and Trust Company
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
N. Y., Ont. & Western Ry. Co.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding School Bonds.
The Saratoga Gas, Electric Light, and Power Co.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6 % Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1900.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on February 15th, 1900. Books close Feb. 6th and reopen Feb. 15th, 1900. STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh, due 1st February, 1900, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN FEBRUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansaw Water Co. Consd. Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co. Consd. Mtge.
Birmingham Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
East Albany Water Works Co. (Greenbush Water Co.).
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Essex Union Water Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. Coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha City Water Works Co. of.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mtge.
FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Co.
FEBRUARY 15, 1900.
Chattanooga, City Water Works of.
The Pullman Company. Dividend.
FEBRUARY 27, 1900.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN STOKER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, State of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
Respectfully,
JOHN WOLFF, Secretary.
Section 4, By-Laws American Stoker Company: At each annual meeting of the Stockholders, the Stockholders shall elect by ballot, from their number Nine Directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the City of New York, State of New York, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will close January 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 10th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the company, 73 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
EDWARD H. WILLETT, Treasurer.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.
MR. ALFRED S. SIDENBERG HAS AN INterest in our business from this date.
G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
45 to 51 Mercer St.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The continuing strong demand for spot cotton in the South was responsible yesterday for noteworthy strength in the cotton market here, following, as it did, Tuesday's upward movement. As was the case on Tuesday, the advance was in the face of good receipts and the next crop months closed strongest. It is the opinion of many in the trade that cotton is being held with exceptional firmness in the South. The market opened about 2 to 3 points up yesterday, in spite of unfavorable cables. Early buying was largely from Liverpool and accredited to straddles. The market held its own well, with a firm undertone and closed strong and steady. March gained 3 points net. The receipts were 44,262 bales as against 24,923 of a week previous and 23,332 of a year previous. The trading amounted to some 300,000 bales.

Coffee was strong and moderately active yesterday. It opened unchanged to 20 points up and closed 15 to 20 points up. Transactions on the Coffee Exchange aggregated 10,000 bags.

The Consolidated Exchange had an active market and a firm one. A good deal of interest centred in the break in Sugar, caused by the unloading of the stock which the failure of Tunstall & Co. on the Stock Exchange necessitated.

Wheat scored a net advance of about one-quarter of a cent on the Produce Exchange after a good day. The bullish news consisted mainly of a cablegram from Rome, announcing that Italian ports had been quarantined against Rosario, Argentine Republic, and a cablegram directly from Rosario telling of two new cases of bubonic plague there, and four additional deaths from the malady. The prospect of the barring of Argentine wheat shipments is still a strong market factor.

Chicago was weak during most of the day. One New York house cabled to Chicago correspondents to learn the cause of the easing off of that market, and received the answer that it was laid to weak cables. This is said in some quarters not to be the real reason, because, it is averred, we have been leading, not following, England in recent declines, and Chicago weakness is due to the creation of a big short interest in wheat by some St. Louis operators. About 160,000 bushels of wheat were sold for export yesterday. Corn, of which 320,000 bushels were taken for export, was about an eighth off on news of good weather and good condition of Western roads for moving crops. Oats were weak and dull.

More Gold for Cuba.

Lawrence Turnure & Co. of 50 Wall Street have received by the steamer Normandie 1,000,000 francs in gold coin and $27,000 worth of Spanish coin for shipment to Cuba. It will be used to help move the sugar crop there

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks generally higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 31	698,097
To date this year	9,863,370
Corresponding date last year	25,009,862

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 31	$2,420,000
To date this year	$47,725,100
Corresponding date last year	$151,019,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1	Den. & R. G. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Evans. & T. H. pf.	½
Am. Ice	½	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅝	Glucose Sugar pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Hocking Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¼	Int. Paper	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2¼	Nat. Steel	1¼
B., R. & P.	4½	North. Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1¾	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1	Del., L. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Hocking Valley	½
Brunswick	1½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Canada South	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Third Avenue	2
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	U. S. Leather	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s.	1¼
Chi. & Erie 1st.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1¼	N. Y. Gas L., H. & P. 4s.	1¼
Ill. Cent., St. L. & N. 3½s	1⅝	Wabash 2d	1¼

Bond Declined.

Ann. Arbor 4s	1	B'k.v. W. & W. 5s.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. 5s	1⅜

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street had a passing sensation yesterday in the failure of a commission house whose representative on the Stock Exchange had tripped in overspeculation. Twenty-five thousand shares of Sugar Trust stock were consequently thrown upon the market and the price knocked down 4 points; but incidentally it was disclosed that the failure was not attributable to commitments on the long side more than to contracts on the short side, for thousands of shares of stock, mostly industrials scattered through the list, were covered arbitrarily "under the rule." The incident had some curious phases and may have some disagreeable sequels; but Wall Street generally was agreed in estimating that the influence of the incident was ended with the transactions of the day—a view open to some doubt.

One effect suggested by the Sugar Trust feature of the failure is instructive. The broker who yesterday came to grief was popularly credited only the day before with being the chosen representative of a syndicate representing interested millionaires who, having finally brought about a Sugar Trust war settlement, were intent upon lifting the price of Sugar Trust shares largely. Overnight there is exposure of this fable in a fiasco. The incident is typical. Professional Wall Street has developed a childish disposition to believe any tale nowadays, provided only it sounds big. There is only this qualification: in times of distrust the invention must be troublesome, in periods of buoyancy it is necessary that the fabrication shall be extravagantly promising. Thus rumor-mongering comes not only to be a profession, but at times even puts natural and commonsense elements in the market quite aside.

Another feature attending yesterday's failure was in the disclosure that an ordinary commission house expressing bullish views could be so largely and generally committed to the bear side. Cynical Wall Street observers have fondness for innuendoes suggesting that commission brokers sometimes have a habit of going short of customers' stocks. Most men of Wall Street entertain different views, believing that the morale of the Stock Exchange is too high to permit such pernicious practices. But sometimes incidents do develop which give

time, and enter the busy season without a load of cut rate contracts. In other words, the dull season has not been allowed to demoralize the trade for many months to come.

"One point is made in connection with coming price developments, and that is that the distributers and the trade generally have been buying very sparingly for a long time, in view of current high prices, and that therefore stocks are low in middle hands.

"In the rail trade there is prospect of some early conferences. The report that Henry C. Frick is negotiating for the Maryland plant is attracting attention. This company has just taken an order for about 6,000 tons of rails for Norway, which is regarded as a signal victory, since American makers are at a particular disadvantage in freights in that market.

"There have been no new developments in the plate trade, except that the Pueblo mill is now a factor in the Northwest.

"From the tin plate trade come reports of a very heavy business, both the canning interests and the roofing trade being large buyers.

"Some uncertainty exists in copper. The event of the week has been the formation of the Union Selling Company, which is practically the Lewisohn-Rockefeller party."

MANHATTAN CAR TRUST.

The Directors of the Manhattan Car Trust Company met in the offices of Thomas & Post at noon yesterday and by a unanimous vote decided to dissolve the corporation, which consisted of 250 shares of $100 each. The money paid in, $25,000, will be returned to the original subscribers to the stock, a certificate will be filed with the Secretary of State, and the concern will cease to be.

President A. V. Z. Post said after the meeting: "The company dissolved because it was getting no business, and we didn't care to keep on paying the annual taxes on the stock. The stock was all good, of course, and worth $25,000, but the company had never done anything. It was organized after the Railroad Equipment Company, the biggest of the car trust organizations, went into a receiver's hands, and we purchased some rolling stock and hoped to carry on the business that concern had done. But another corporation was formed and got what business was inherited in that way. The car trust industry is in fact as dead as Hamlet. No more car trust concerns will be formed. The railroads are rich enough now to buy their own cars outright."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on Nickel Plate first preferred stock, the first payment in two years.

Charter granted by the State of North Carolina to the Arlington Cotton Mill, at Gastonia; capital, $130,000.

Abandonment of the effort for a consolidation of the New Haven Steel and Iron Company and Susquehanna Steel and Iron Company with the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, owing to the opposition of the minority stockholders.

Statement by a Director of the Northern Central that the $3,725,000 6 per cent. bonds which mature this year will probably be refunded at 3 per cent.

Meeting to be held Feb. 16 at New Brunswick to consider the consolidation of the Brunswick Traction Company, the New York and Philadelphia Company, and the New Brunswick City Railway, to form a solid trolley line from Jersey City to Philadelphia.

Alabama advices to prominent cotton firms in this city stating that some mills in the central section of the State have sold their entire output up to July 15.

Decision of the Central Passenger Association not to grant special rates to the Paris Exposition next Spring.

Filing of a bill in the Supreme Court by the Central Massachusetts Railroad Company protesting against the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,382,409; balances, $9,840,986; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $313,876.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for short, and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅝@40 3-16, and 40⅝@40 7-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—45c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½ premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better over-night prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout the session. There was a more buoyant feeling on 'Change, and the market closed firm.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the March account, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 97⅛; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 121½; New York Central, 137⅛; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 51½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver firmer at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 67⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £109,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.90; Madrid, 28.80; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Business opened cheerful on the Bourse to-day. There were large repurchases, these operations being encouraged by the easy contangos. Toward the close the market became calmer. Rentes were in good demand, and Rio Tintos were sought. De Beers improved on rumors that Gen. Methuen was marching on Kimberley. Kafirs were better owing to London advices and rumors that Gen. Warren had recrossed the Tugela River. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18¾c for checks. Spanish 4s, 68.70.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm in sympathy with Western Bourses. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand in response to New York. Internationals were maintained. Bank shares improved in anticipation of a high dividend. Mine shares were considerably harder. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were particularly strong. Americans were harder, especially Northern Pacifics. Local shares were actively bought.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons are to be paid by the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg, and the Havana Electric Railway Company.

Dividends have been declared by the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the United States Cast Iron, Pipe and Foundry Company.

The New York Security and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Winslow Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was even more active than on the previous day, and prices also continued to improve. Though the bulk of the day's business was supplied by Bay State Gas, many other issues were fairly active, and the broader character of the market that was noted on Tuesday remained as an indication that the public is taking greater interest in the market than it had recently. Several of the industrial stocks were notably strong, and in most of these issues closing bids showed some improvement over the previous day's figures.

BAY STATE GAS was the most prominent stock of the day, and was traded in to a larger amount than had been recorded in any stock for a number of weeks. No further explanation of the advance in this stock appeared, but it was bought in a way that indicated that the purchasers were confident of further improvement in price. The buying was accompanied by many intimations that interesting developments are near at hand, and which may be expected to bring about a large increase in the value of the stock. Thus far, however, these surmises have been of too indefinite a character to indicate any real developments of importance, and little outside of the large buying of the stock by certain interests supposed to be closely connected with the company was offered in proof of the correctness of the intimations of higher prices. Total transactions in Bay State Gas amounted probably to about 20,000 shares, much of which changed hands in large lots, one sale of 5,000 shares being made at 2¼. The stock fluctuated from 2⅛ to 2⅜, and closed at 2⅛ bid, an advance of an eighth of a point. Most of the trading was at 2¼, and probably less than a thousand shares sold at 2⅜.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas was strong in both the common and preferred stocks, and some slight improvement showed in the bonds also, but these were traded in only to a very limited amount. Trading in the common and preferred stocks amounted probably to 1,500 shares. No net change appeared in the former, which closed, as on Tuesday, at 26 bid, but the preferred stock advanced to 47, and ended the day at 46½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Practically all the floating stock to be had around the present price seems to have been absorbed by the interests which have recently become large buyers of the stock, for the offerings of the stock for the past two days have been very small.

STORAGE POWER was active at advancing prices. It sold up about 3 points and closed with a net gain of 1⅜ points, at 13½ bid. It is said that the company's plans are being satisfactorily advanced and that arrangements have been made for extensive practical tests of the company's motors. Contracts have been placed for the construction of a car fitted with superheated water motors, and it is said that within the next sixty days runs will be made on the tracks of the New York Central to show practically the efficiency of these motors.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE was traded in from 45 up to 52, and closed at 52 bid, a net gain of 6 points. The market for the stock is somewhat narrow, and it has frequently fluctuated in the manner it did yesterday, advancing on declining several points between sales. For the decline to 45 no reason was found in any reports in regard to the company's business, for it was said that its affairs are in a very satisfactory condition. The stock has for over two years regularly paid dividends of 1 per cent. a month, and it is said that there is no ground for fearing that these dividends will not be continued.

STANDARD OIL closed unchanged at 515 bid. There was practically no trading in the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2⅛	2¼
New Amsterdam	26	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	46½	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93½	94½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	18
American Bicycle bonds	48	51
American Chicle	92½	
American Chicle pf.	53	55
American Woolen	93	98
American Woolen pf.	22½	23½
Cast-Iron Pipe	79½	
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	7½	6½
Distilling Company of America	40½	
Distilling Company of America pf.	6¾	
Electric Axle Light & Power	20⅜	
Electric Boat	4½	
Electric Boat pf.	18	
Havana Commercial	20	
Havana Commercial pf.	40	
International Pump	21	
International Pump pf.	60	
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	16	
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	62½	
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	29½	
National Cramophone	87	
National Salt	89	
National Salt pf.	50	
National Tube	46	
National Tube pf.	77	
Otis Elevator	44½	
Otis Elevator pf.	92	
Royal Baking Powder pf.	22¼	
Rubber Goods Mfg.	86	
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	94½	
Sloss-Sheffield	29	
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	81½	
Standard Oil of New Jersey	69½	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	515	
	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83
American Air Power	2⅜	
American Cotton	35	50
Arizona Lead	17	50
Asphalt Company of America	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11¼	12½
California Copper	8¾	9½
Central Fireworks	3⅞	4¼
Central Fireworks pf.	11	14
Chicago & Alton sub.	55	60
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	106	106½
Electric Vehicle	94	96
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	46
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	60	70
Flemington Coal & Coke	1	1¼
General Carriage	20	23
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	2¼	2⅝
Mexican 5s	5	7
New York Transportation	98½	99
New England Transportation	9	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	6	6½
Pittsburg Coal	19	20
Pittsburg Coal pf.	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	80
St. Louis common	119½	120½
St. Louis, pf.	25	28
Rietsof	80	
Retsof bonds	26	32
Storage Power	80	84
Superior & Boston Copper	13½	14½
Tennessee Copper	⅛	3-16
Trust Company of America	13	14
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	192	195
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	24	26

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111¼
Broadway Surface 2d	117	118
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	235	237
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	198	
Columbus Railway	106	108
Columbus Railway pf.	20	24
Con. Traction of N. J.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	58	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	106	108
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	375	400
Metropolitan Elevated	84	
Metropolitan Elevated pf.	94	
Metropolitan Elevated 2d pf.	70	
Metropolitan Elevated 3d pf.	30	
Nassau Electric 4s	87	
Nassau Electric 5s	90	
New Orleans Traction	108	
New Orleans Traction pf.	26½	27½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	99	102
North Jersey Street Railway	190	205
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	29	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	86	89
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115¼	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	13	16
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	115	117
United Traction, Providence	100	200
United Traction bonds	110	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	26	28
	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	213½	223½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	37
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	275	300
Mutual Gas of New York	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71¾	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson Gas Co. con	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	49	46
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	55
Standard Gas, New York	87	89
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	23	26
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	88	90
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	65	68
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	92	93
Union Ferry	108	110
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders		
Barney & Smith	51	58
Barney & Smith pf.	10	15½
Barney & Smith bonds	90	105
Consolidated Rubber Tire	103	106
Cramps' Shipyard	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	36	41
General Chemical	79	81
General Chemical pf.	59	
Hudson River Telephone	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	117	118
Standard Coupler		107
Trenton Potteries	35	38
Trenton Potteries pf.	6	10
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	26½	28
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110½	112½
Worthington Pump pf.	120	123
	101	102

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Alamo sold at .17, 500 Argentum Juanita at .22, 25 Breece at 1.50, 300 Comstock at .04½, 1,000 Golden Age at .05½, 800 Isabella at 1.30, seller 10; 500 Jack Pot at .60, 300 Leadville at .08, 200 Little Chief at .17, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23@.22, 40 Ontario at 8.50@8.75, 200 Phoenix at .10, and 2,000 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.12	Potosi	
Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.18	Savage	.10
Breece	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.40
Brunswick, Con	.30	Standard	2.40
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.22	Union Consol	.06
Crown Point	.06	Utah	.02
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Araconda	.38
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.28
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.30	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.20
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.57	Union	.41
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	13½
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.28	Jackpot	.57
Moulton	.30	Pammeale	.24
Ontario	7.50	Tornado	.42
Ophir	.66	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fry. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The market to-day was relatively quiet. Prices, as a rule, were well sustained, and good advances were scored in several instances. In the coppers, Parrot was in excellent demand and sold up to 42. Amalgamated was firm at 83 and 83¼. Centennial lifted to 16½. Calumet and Hecla sold again at 740. Isle Royale brought from 21 to 21¼. Old Dominion gained a fraction. Montana was quoted at 267 and 268. Santa Fé sold at 5¼. Arcadian at 16½.

In the general list, the buying of Atchison preferred up to 62½, of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy up to 123¾, and a good demand for Sugar and Federal Steel were the features. Bell Telephone scored a gain of 4 points, to 340. Erie sold at 37 and preferred, in a small way, at 123⅜. The closing came quiet but firm.

At the Clearing House the quoted rate between banks was still 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and ¼c premium.

Money on call still ranges from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money on choice collateral is in good supply at 4 per cent. for four to six months, and on less desirable security rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. The best commercial names are quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Prime mill paper would shade 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4½	4¾
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Domin	17½	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5¼	6½	Parrot	42⅝	43¼
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	2	2⅛
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	145	147
Baltic	17½	18	Rhode Isla'd	4⅜	5
Bost. & C. C.	20	25	Santa Fe	5	5¼
Bost. & Mon.	265	267	Santa Ysabel	6½	7
Butte & Bos.	49½	50	Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hec.	738	745	Tamarack	178	185
Centennial	16	16½	Utah Cons.	25	26
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	22½	23½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	12⅞	13	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	C. Mass. pf.	64
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	122
Bost. & Me.	197	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½
Bost. & Prov.	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½
Bost. Elev.	98	West End	92⅝
Bost. Gas 5s	80½		
Cent. Mass.	13½		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	337	Mex. Tel.	2⅞
Bell Sk. Yds.	133½	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Dom. Coal pf.	41	U. S. Oil	20½
D. Coal pf.	115½	West. Elec.	44
Erie Tel.	104½	West. El. pf.	61

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Linseed common opened and closed at 15, selling to 14⅝. The preferred dropped from 56 to 55⅝, where it closed. Tin Plate common declined a point from 32 and closed there; it opened at 31½. There was considerable trade in Carbon. The common opened at 21⅜, sold to 22⅜, but closed at 22½. Biscuit common ranged from 37⅞ to 39⅜, closing at 37. Metropolitan preferred brought 70@76½ and the certificates 25.

	High.	Low.	Close.
568...American Linseed	15	14⅝	15
928...American Linseed pf.	56	56⅜	55⅝
50...American Radiator pf.	105	105	105
865...American Tin Plate	32	31	31
30...American Tin Plate pf.	82½	82	82½
420...Chicago Brewing pf.	10⅝	10¼	10½
5...Chicago Edison	155	155	155
150...Chicago Union Traction	27	27	27
250...Chi. Union Traction pf.	76¾	76½	76¾
3...Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
131...Diamond Match	125	124½	124½
60...Lake Street Elevated	11	11	11
50...Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
170...Metropolitan Elevated pf.	76¼	76	76½
1,137...National Biscuit	37⅝	36⅜	37
140...National Biscuit pf.	92¾	92½	92⅞
1,245...National Carbon	22⅝	21¾	22½
120...National Carbon pf.	84⅝	84	84⅝
200...National Steel	45	44¼	44⅝
40...South Side Elevated	101	100	101
120...West Chicago	112¼	112	112¼
50...Western Stone	34	34	34

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The market was strong and active to-day, the sales being the largest since the panic of last month. Lehigh Valley and the Readings were in demand on rumors that the Drexels were heavy buyers. Union Traction was advanced to 39, and higher prices also were made for Marsden, United Gas, Asphalt, Consolidated Lake Superior, and most of the low-priced steel stocks, for which an ever-increasing demand seems to be springing up.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21½	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Choctaw	33⅜	34	Union Trac.	38⅝	39
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	151	152
Lehigh Val.	19	26¼	Welsbach Lt.	42	43
Marsden	12⅝	13	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅝	7¾
Phil. & Erie	23	23½			

Finance Realty Trust Company.

The Finance Realty Trust Company has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000, and a surplus of $1,000,000 has been subscribed. The company will start business at Broadway and Cedar Street, probably, and will make a specialty of real estate loans and management of real estate syndicates.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13¾	1,050	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13¾	13	13¾	+1
60	60¼	400	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60¼	60	60	+1
41⅞	42⅛	2,175	American Ice	41¾	42	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
74	75½	100	American Ice pf.	75	75	75	75	
33¼	33⅝	340	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	− ⅛
14⅜	15	515	American Linseed	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
55½	56	595	Am. Linseed pf.	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	6¼	300	American Malting Co.	6¼	6⅝	6	6	
28	28	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	
39	39½	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39⅝	39	39	+ ⅛
90	90	780	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90	90¼	89⅝	90¼	
86,325		2,700	American Steel & Wire	56	58¼	55⅜	57½	+2⅝
147,925		20	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92¾	92	92½	+2⅝
		20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126½	121⅝	117¼	118¼	−1⅝
		20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112				
		2,095	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	
		125	American Tin Plate	30⅝	32	30⅜	31	+1
		30,750	American Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	
		4,705	American Tobacco	100⅜	102½	100⅜	101⅝	+1
		1,490	American Steel Hoop	44	45½	44	44½	+1⅛
		710	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82	82	81½	81½	+1¼
		4,970	Anaconda Copper	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜	
		36,690	At., T. & S. F.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
		3,650	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	62¼	61	62⅛	+ ⅛
		4,180	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	59⅝	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
		69,675	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	75¾	74¾	75⅛	+ ⅛
		900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	74¾	74	74¾	+ ⅛
		500	Brunswick City	15	15	14	14⅝	− ⅛
		300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	56	57½	56	57½	+1¼
		300	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	98	98	97¾	98	
		225	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	− ⅛
		2,590	Canadian Pacific	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	− ⅛
		17,495	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29¾	29¼	29¼	+1⅛
		100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅝	124	122⅜	123	+1⅛
		2,900	Chicago & East. Ill.	88	88	88	88	+1⅛
		300	Chicago Great West.	13½	14	13⅜	13⅜	−1⅛
		500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77	+1⅛
		150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41½	41½	41½	41½	− ⅛
		100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	88¼	87	88¼	+1¼
		400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	+1¼
		11,035	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48	49¾	48	49¾	+1¼
		300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118⅜	119¾	118¼	119¼	+1¼
		3,650	Chicago & Northw.	160⅞	162¾	160⅞	162¾	+1⅝
		425	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107⅞	106¾	107⅛	+1⅛
		110	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
		1,020	C., C., C. & St. L.	80⅞	81¼	80⅞	81	+ ⅛
		480	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108¾	109¾	108½	109¼	+ ⅛
		1,070	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	+ ⅛
		1,956	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	174	176	173¾	176	+1¼
		100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52	52	52	52	− ⅛
		1,935	Colorado Midland	43½	44	43	43	− ⅛
		900	Colorado Midland pf.	9	9	9	9	
		235	Colorado Southern	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
		200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
		500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
		296	Consolidated Gas	184	184	184	184	
		3,200	Continental Tobacco	189¾	189¾	189	189	
		315	Continental Tobac. pf.	33¼	34¼	33¼	33¾	
		1st	Delaware & Hudson	86	86	86	86	
		400	Del., Lack. & West.	117	117	117	117	
		600	Denver & R. G.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	
		730	Denver & R. G. pf.	17½	18	17½	18	
		500	Erie	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	
		1,020	Erie 1st pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69⅝	+ ⅛
		480	Erie Tel. & Tel.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
		1,070	Evans. & T. H.	105½	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
		300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	47⅛	47½	47	47	− ⅛
		2,013	Federal Steel	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
		1,956

the creditors of the bank in full, with interest to Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900. The claims against the bank amount to $2,231,382.

The affairs of the bank, after the payment of the claims in full, will be turned over to John W. Weeks, President of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, who will act as agent for the shareholders of the Broadway National Bank. By direction of the Controller an amount sufficient to pay in full, with interest, such claims against the Broadway National Bank as have not yet been proved will be held in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at Boston for the payment of such claims as may be presented.

Controller Dawes highly commends the efforts of Receiver Wing and the officers of the Broadway and Massachusetts National Banks, and says that it was through their able and efficient co-operation that this favorable result to the creditors of the Broadway National Bank has been consummated.

COVENANT MUTUAL ABSORBED.

Metropolitan Life Takes Over Its Entire Business—Policies Aggregate More Than $8,000,000.

A contract was made late yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the terms of which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city takes over the entire business of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, whose outstanding insurance policies aggregate between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. The signing of this contract was preceded by the action of the Board of Directors of the Covenant Mutual Life in St. Louis on Tuesday, when the negotiations between the Metropolitan and the St. Louis company were approved.

While the question of the future of the Covenant Mutual Life has not been formally settled, it is generally believed that the Directors will vote to place the company in liquidation with a view to winding up its affairs permanently. It will, at any rate, retire absolutely from the business of life insurance. Vice President Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company last night confirmed the news from St. Louis that the deal was closed.

"The Covenant Mutual," he said, "will turn over to the Metropolitan assets equal to the reserve liabilities on all of its policies, and we thereby assume all of the policy contracts of the St. Louis corporation. The amount of assets to be transferred to us is something over $500,000. The policies of the Covenant Mutual will be carried by us to their termination, just as they would have been sustained by that company. I do not know whether the Covenant Mutual can do any other kind of business or will go into liquidation, as I am not familiar with its charter. But it is one of the stipulations of our contract that it shall not remain in the life insurance field. The contract does not provide that we assume the agency system of the Covenant Mutual, and that will be a matter of our dealing with those agents individually."

The Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in 1853, with a capital stock of $100,000.

INSURANCE TAX RULING.

Report that Companies Are Not Liable as Bankers Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Charles F. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, has made a report to Commissioner Wilson on the question of the taxability of life and fire insurance companies as bankers. He finds that insurance companies make deposits with trust companies and bankers, for which they receive, as do bankers and mercantile customers, interest on their daily balances; that, while in some instances money may be loaned on collaterals, the practice is so rare that it is not in any way a "material part of their business," their principal purpose being to find a safe and profitable investment of their revenues. The allegation that insurance companies go upon the Street and loan their balances is found to be not true.

The Collector, after going over the subject in all of its phases, expresses his conclusion to the effect that fire insurance companies are not liable as bankers, because they only use their own revenues, which belong to their beneficiaries, and that they are as much exempt in that respect as savings banks are on account of the use of the funds of their depositors.

Commissioner Wilson has approved the views of Collector Treat.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Claude Johnson of Louisville has been appointed special agent of the Home Insurance Company for Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, has been authorized to transact an assessment insurance business in the State of Indiana.

The Newspaper Men's Mutual Fire Insurance Company is being organized at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of insuring newspaper plants and printing offices.

The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg has been admitted to Michigan, and the Moscow Fire Insurance Company has applied for admission to Nebraska.

The Maryland Casualty Company has notified the New York Plate Glass Insurance Compact that it desires to withdraw from the rate agreement at the expiration of 30 days. The effect of this step was regarded yesterday by plate-glass underwriters as problematical. The compact was recently formed after a rate fight among the plate-glass insurance companies, which had lasted considerably over a year.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which held its first meeting Tuesday, has aroused considerable discussion among underwriters, and it was stated yesterday that the committee will soon make an effort to ascertain the views of such outside companies as the Continental, the Germania, and the Northwestern National, because any remedial plan in regard to rates, in order to be successful, will need the support of the outside companies as well as the union companies.

Fire Insurance men yesterday were not disposed to consider seriously the bill introduced in the Legislature at Albany by Assemblyman Bryan and providing for the payment of the face value of a policy in the event of the total destruction by fire of the property insured. Similar bills have been introduced in successive Legislatures, and with one exception, when such a measure was vetoed by Gov. Cornell, they have generally been referred to a committee and received no further consideration.

News comes from London to the effect that W. Peel Dawson of the home office of the Imperial Insurance Company of London intends to sail shortly for this country in regard to the appointment of a New York resident manager to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. J. Courtney. The appointment of an assistant manager is also reported to be under consideration. At the New York office of the company yesterday it was said that nothing is known yet as to what are the intentions of the home office.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Carl Spring Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Otto Spring, Minnie Spring, and Olga Spring of New York City.

The National News Association of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles J. Harcourt, Frank J. Gove, and Edmund T. Maher of New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Art Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank E. Parker of New Brunswick, N. J., and Frederick W. Parker and Robert N. Hunter of Brooklyn.

The International Package Company of Glens Falls, to manufacture packages, vessels, and receptacles of fibre or fibrous materials, or minerals; capital, $200,000. Directors—William E. Spier, Thomas S. Coolidge, and Eugene L. Ashley of Glens Falls; G. W. Laraway, Louis Chable, and Herbert L. Selleck of New York City, and Israel N. Terry of Utica.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 31.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover to-day, as follows:

The Cape Nome Gold Mining and Transportation Company of Alaska, to engage in mining and transportation, and dealing in properties of every kind. The incorporators are from New York City. Capital, $5,000,000.

The Penn Syndicate of Wilmington, to engage in a general trust business; capital, $150,000.

Cashier's Hold-Up Story Doubted.

Henry Athing, cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company at 85 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was held yesterday by Magistrate Connoughton on a charge of grand larceny made by Conrad Dykman, manager of the Long Island department of the company. He accused Athing with being implicated in the disappearance of $800 in cash belonging to the company about two weeks ago. At that time Athing reported to the police that two strange men entered the office and held him up.

NEW SYSTEM OF REFERENCES.

Justice Van Brunt Doubts Legislature's Power in Matter and Says He Would Not Act.

According to a letter written by Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to John Henry Hull, who prepared a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Referees, the Justice is not in favor of the measure. "I do not think," he says, "the Legislature has any power to compel the Appellate Division to act in making such appointments, and I, for one, would not act."

Mr. Hull sent his bill to Assemblyman Fitzgerald, who did not present it at once owing to some opposition shown to it. While this bill was under consideration, Mr. Ford presented a similar bill in the Senate. An effort is now being made to have a new bill drafted containing the salient features of both bills.

The only great difference between them is the method of appointing the Board of Referees. Mr. Hull's bill provides that 100 referees shall be elected by the Justices of the First Department of the Supreme Court. This would give all the Supreme Court Justices a chance to select names. The Ford bill provides that the referees shall be selected by the Appellate Division.

When Mr. Hull prepared his bill, he sent a copy of it with a circular to the Supreme Court Justices, asking them to express their opinion of it. The only answer he received was the letter from Justice Van Brunt. None of the Justices will discuss the merits of the proposed legislation, with the exception of Justice McAdam, who said on Tuesday that he is in favor of the measure. A number of lawyers to whom copies of the proposed bill were sent replied to Mr. Hull that they were in favor of the measure, as it would relieve the congested condition of court business.

In speaking of the merits of the proposed legislation, Mr. Hull said yesterday: "For a long time many of us have been fighting for relief from the crowded conditions of the court calendar. As it is now, a person having a moderate claim that he is compelled to collect through the courts, finds it will take two or three years to get the case through, and he abandons his claim rather than wait.

"Some of the Judges are opposed to the bill because it would indirectly affect some of their protégés who could not qualify, in that they had not been admitted to the bar for at least ten years. References at present are an expensive luxury, as many of the appointees of the Justices present a stipulation which, when signed by the litigants, piles up the costs of the reference. The new bill would limit the fees and cause the selection of men of high rank in the profession."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE CHANGES.

Defective Sanitation Drives Surrogates from Their Quarters.

Hereafter all will contests will be conducted in the room on the first floor of the County Court House formerly used as the Surrogate's Chambers. The Chambers will be moved to the room in the basement heretofore used as a trial room.

This change was made by Surrogates Fitzgerald and Thomas on account of the sanitary condition of the Court House. Will contests usually require long sessions, and the drainage of the building is so bad, it is said, that the health of the Surrogates and the court attendants was threatened. Superintendent Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, it is said, has been notified of the condition of the Court House, but as yet he has taken no action.

Riparian Land Grant at Bayonne.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners yesterday granted to the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Manufacturing Company of Bayonne 625 feet of shore front on the Kill von Kull at Bayonne for $17,000. The grant was made on condition that the company, which now has a plant covering 4,500 square feet at Bayonne, should, within six months, erect additional buildings covering 5,000 square feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three More Lots on 108th Street Sold by W. W. Astor.

RUMOR OF BIG BROADWAY DEAL

New Apartment House on Upper Broadway—Fifth Avenue Lots Sold —Other Dealings.

William Waldorf Astor has sold to Le Grand K. Pettit three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street 175 feet east of Broadway, and just west of the public school on that block. Improvement of this plot has been restricted to a single structure of the six-story apartment house type.

Of interest in connection with this transaction is the resale by Franklin Pettit, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co., of the eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and just east of the public school. These lots were bought by Mr. Pettit last Fall from William Waldorf Astor. The buyer in the present instance, it is understood, is a building loan operator.

A report current yesterday, but upon which no direct information from the owners of the property was obtainable, had it that the three buildings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, owned by the Ritchie estate, had been sold. The property has a frontage of 79.5 feet on Broadway, 51 feet on Twenty-sixth Street, and measures 81.8 feet on its northerly line.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the Arnold estate the plot, 52 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-third Street, adjoining the Arnold mansion, which was purchased two weeks ago by William Salomon. Mr. Robinson declined to say yesterday whether Mr. Salomon is the buyer of the 52-foot plot.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have also sold for Isaac Untermyer the stable 69 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, 215 feet east of Madison Avenue, and for Charles Gulden the old building on the adjoining lot, 71 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Hamilton M. Weed is the buyer of the plot, 110.2 by 110.5 by 102.2 by 150, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, sold by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag. Mr. Weed will erect on the site a twelve-story apartment house from plans by Architects Jones & Leo.

Louis R. Berg has sold the six-story and basement business building 125 White Street, at 55th, and nine lots on Townsend and Walton Avenues, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, at $11,250. Mr. Berg takes in part exchange eighteen three-story brick houses in Baltimore.

H. N. Marvin is the buyer of the residence at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, the sale of which by Stewart & Smith has been reported. Charles E. Schuyler & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles Osborne the three-story dwelling 1,228 Madison Avenue, 18 by 55 by 75.

It is reported the four-story dwelling 14 West Fiftieth Street, Columbia College leasehold, has been sold. This house was occupied for a long time under lease by the late Augustus Daly.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Lewis Bernstein to John H. Mulcahey the three-story dwelling 130 East Nineteenth Street, 17.5 by 92 and irregular.

William Dempsey has sold to an investor the three five-story brick flats 2,078, 2,080, and 2,082 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 88 by 100.

Schmerdler & Bachrach have sold the front and rear buildings 190 and 192 Second Street, 48 by 106.

Henry M. Ribeth has sold for H. Glass to Steindler & Gussaroff, for about $20,000, the five-story brick double flat, with two stores, 2,232 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Estelle T. Rodgers the three-story stone-front business building 705 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 66.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold to a client the four-story front and rear buildings 244 West Eighteenth Street.

From yesterday's transfers it appears that Edwin Langdon is the buyer of 103 West Forty-second Street, sold recently by William T. Moore.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Executor's Sale.

186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; No. 186 to G. H. Roberts..... $4,150
No. 188 to G. H. Roberts..... 3,600
No. 190 to S. Selgr..... 4,300

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

31 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.4 by 100, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to A. E. Thomas..... 14,200

55 and 57 Avenue D, and 750 and 752 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 4? by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street; partition sale, by order of the heirs, to G. W. Mangold, Jr. 34,900

49, 51, and 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soncy; foreclosure sale, to Charles Poucher..... 183,000

1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, 50.5 by 100, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane L. Thomson.. 34,000

132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barr..... 51,215

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,447.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Ralph G. Miller, referee, 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 159.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; 43 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 47.10 feet north of Charles Street, 21 by 72.1 by 21.4 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling. Subject to other mortgages, on 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, $18,000; on 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, $12,000; on 43 Greenwich Avenue, $8,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 149 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 486.1 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 13.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,445.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 303 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 142.8 feet east of Washington Avenue, 25 by 200, three-story brick dwelling.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,587.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Saxe Avenue, east side, 75.1 feet north of Old Road; also, Old Road, north side, 109 feet east of Saxe Avenue, for a two-story and a three-story store and dwelling and stable; Valentine Gies of 1,504 Park Avenue owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 207 feet west of North Street, City Island, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Mary J. Connolly, Unionport, owner; C. A. Milliner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 39 and 28; Charles Grossmann, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 889 and 891 Broadway, to an eight-story brick factory and salesroom; Goelet estate, owner; the Rusling Company, architect; cost, $300.

No. 16 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 100; H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 94 to 98 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; estate of J. W. Hamburger of 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 122 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; H. E. Adriance of 56 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Benson & Brockway, architects; cost, $6,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 139 feet west of Avenue A, to a one-story brick brewery; Consumers' Brewing Company, owner; G. Knoche, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 325 to 331 Avenue A, to a four-story brick factory; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; John Bruckner, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,551 Broadway, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; estate of J. W. Mantel, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $700.

No. 7 Eagle Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Katharine Tippel, owner; Joseph Tippel, architect; cost, $100.

No. 738 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick building; George A. Eastman, owner; W. G. Pigneron, architect; cost, $100.

GRAND UNION HOTEL EXTENSION

An Addition May Be Built on the Car Stable Property.

Regarding a report that an addition to the Grand Union Hotel will be erected on the car stable property running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, just east of the hotel's present site, Simeon Ford said yesterday that it was not without foundation.

"The fact of the matter is, though," added Mr. Ford, "that those stables have always been a detriment to this hotel, and in leasing the property our sole idea has been to get control of the land. Whether a new building will be put up has not yet been seriously considered. When we get possession of the ground in November, however, we may decide to extend the hotel over at least a part of the plot."

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.—A bond and a mortgage are the two documents made incidental to the lending of money on real estate or other security. The bond is the basis of the transaction and is the actual evidence of the indebtedness of the mortgagor to the mortgagee. The mortgage itself covering real or other property is made merely as security for the money advanced in accordance with the bond.

If the lender is satisfied with the borrower's responsibility and the value of the mortgaged property, no borrower may make his own title. It is the lender's option, however, as a bit of additional precaution, to demand the name of another party on the bond, who, of course, becomes equally liable with the actual borrower for the payment of interest and for carrying out all other provisions of the mortgage.

When a mortgage is foreclosed for the nonpayment of interest or for any other reason, if the case is contested, it is tried the same as any other civil action. The vast majority of foreclosures, however, are not contested, and resolve themselves into mere formal proceedings, consisting of the signing of a decree by a Supreme Court Justice, ordering the sale of the mortgaged premises, the appointment of a referee to compute the amount of the mortgagee's claim against the property and to conduct its sale on a fixed date in the auction room at 111 Broadway.

The filing of a lis pendens against a piece of property simply gives notice that that property is involved in legal proceedings. Thus, one of the first steps incidental to the foreclosure of a mortgage, is the filing of a lis pendens on the mortgaged premises.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

AVENUE B, 204, 18.5x60; Louise Finkbeiner, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Grossman..... $8,686

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Julius Seher to Frank A. Aites..... 21,200

ALLEN ST, 132, 24.8x87.6; Joseph Hyman to Morris Hirshfield..... 1

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 51.6x100x51.8x100; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Marks Kirshbaum..... 14,100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 51st St, 114x78.6x114x77.5; Alexander Walker to M. K. Jesup..... 1,000

BROADWAY, e corner of 96th St, 100.11 x99.8x101.9x86.8; Charles J. La Grassa to the Barrington Realty Company 100

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 100x irregular; J. Mason Kirby to Jannetta R. Kirby..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 123, 25x80; Barbara Mahler to Rocco M. Marasco and another..... 25,300

ESSEX ST, 169, w s, 25x87.6; Theodora Offenbach and another to Annie Wolburg..... 35,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 200th St, 100.5x89.2x114.1x87.8; John C. Barr to Edward Lavanoux..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, new line, 36.5x100x21x101.1; Thomas McIlvanie to John J. Bell..... 4,000

MADISON AV, 1,583, 25x81; Jacob L. Friedmann and another, executors, to Samuel Sandler..... 21,500

MARKET ST, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.7x59.7x37.7x58.9; Joseph Hyman to Wood J. Blumberg..... 1

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.4x58.9x37.4x58.1; Joseph Hyman to Isaac Harris..... 1

MARIAN ST, s e s, Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of Penfield property, 100x100, South Mount Vernon; Emma Reyerson to Arraline Weeden..... 1

MONROE ST, 258, s s, 25x25; Thomas Allison, referee, to Nathan Schlessel..... 14,300

PARK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 27.6x80; Albert Freund to Annie M. Thibaut.. 32,000

PARK AV, e s, 350.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x290.1 to Washington Av x50x290.1; Albert L. Sire, referee, to George D. Hencken.. 1,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; George W. Freeborn to Dorothea Weibel..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 147.9 ft n of 168th St, new line, 184x110; Matilda P. White and another, executors, &c., to Robert W. Todd, rerecorded..... 25,000

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x86.8x130.5; Meredith J. Murray and another to T. Channon Press and another..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Findlay St, 50x100; John Yard, referee, to Katie S. Unangst..... 1,000

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x65; George Wolf to Laura Rosenthal..... 1

WEST END AV, 647, 16.8x100; Jessie and Arthur L. Meyer to Conrad N. Jordan.. 20,000

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 75.3x100; Elbert F. Baldwin to Samuel McMillan..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 77th St, runs s 24.6 x w 40 x s 6.6 x w 11.6 x n 12.6 x e 11.6 x n 18.6 to 77th St, x e 40; William Donegan to Elbert F. Baldwin..... 42,500

WOOSTER ST, w s, 94.11 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; William H. Busey to Abner T. Bowen..... 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Samuel Taylor, Jr. et al, to Richard Sentner..... 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Thomas A. McIntyre to Richard Sentner. 1

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Herman Strauss and another to Herman Wiebke and wife..... 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 14th St, runs n 68.11 x e 68.6 x n 34.4 x e 25 x s 103.3 to 14th St, x w 93.6; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St, 84x90, 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 20x73.9; 8th Av, s e corner of 38th St, runs e 100.4 x s 98.8x w 36.2x s 45.9 x w 64.1 to the avenue, x n 144.6; Louisa J. Whitney to Henry Whitney, $5,000 part..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 82d St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Daniel J. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., quit claim..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 82d St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Margarette F. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., quit claim..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 82d St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Susan D. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., 2D ST, n s, 267.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8 x121.11; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Garret Nagle and another, executors and trustees, to Charles N. Gilbert..... 48,500

29TH ST, 333 East, 22.5x98.9; John H. Graham, Jr., to John R. Ernst..... 10,750

39TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Robert E. Jardine, by guardian, to Jacob Meyer, 1-16 part..... 347

39TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Margaret A. Jardine et al, to Jacob Meyer, 15-16 part..... 1

39TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Leo S. Bing to Theresa Rose..... 1

42D ST, 103 West, 20x75.4; William T. Moore to Daniel A. Slattery..... 1,000

42D ST, 103 West, 20x75.4; Daniel A. Slattery to Edwin Langdon..... 31,000

53D ST, n s, 154 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; James E. O'Hara and another to Hugh Scoales..... 5,050

54TH ST, 251 East, 20x100.5; Mary Harlib to Elise Marme..... 1

55TH ST, 350 West, leasehold; Lavinia Cudlipp to David B. Jutten..... 1

70TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Simon Uhlfelder to William Reichert... 40,000

81ST ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Simon to John Livingston..... 1

83D ST, 610 East, 25x87.2x25.3x88.8; William A. Mayer to Samuel Grodginsky and another..... 18,000

84TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Matthew T. Murray to Edward Oppenheimer..... 1

89TH ST, 167 East, 25x100.8; John Livingston to Caroline Simon .....Exchange

103D ST, n s, 181 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., and another to Elizabeth W. Burke.Exch. and 1,000

104TH ST, s s, 162.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to John H. Storer..... 37,350

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Rachel Lippman..... 3,000

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; James Love to Belle C. Greene.. 1

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Rachel Lippman to James Love. 1

111TH ST, s s, 183.6 ft e of 7th Av, 33x100.11; James Lomax to James Love... 1

111TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Henry Raabe, Jr., and another to James Love..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; David and Joseph Seglin to Nathan Roht..... 1

quit claim..... 1

114TH ST, 13 West, 17.6x100.11; Dorothea Weibel to George W. Freeborn..... 1

114TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Hermann Strauss and another to William Hayes..... 36,500

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Nelson Smith, referee, to Elisabeth Ranklin..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; also, 211 East 69th St, 28x100.4; William Reichert to Simon Uhlfelder.... 1,000

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Patrick J. Quirk to Orrin D. Person..... 100

145TH ST, n s, 326 ft w of Brook Av, 19.10x99.11; Edward Gustaveson to Jacob Danzig..... 3,000

145TH ST, new line, n s, 340.10 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x99.11; Edward Gustaveson to Frances Betz..... 4,500

155TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.8x25x99.4; Barbara J. Davis to William Crafts..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DALY, David J., to Louis Cohen; 1st Av, 577, 3 years.....900-1,000

FREIFELD, Adolph, to Adolph Diamant and another; Clinton St, 78, east side, 33x60, 5 years..... 2,000

MANGELS, William C. F., to Solomon Betts; Av. C, 70, n e corner 5th St, 5 years..... 900

MORRELL, Robert L. et al, to Henry P. Wood; Reade St, 20, 5 years..... 2,500

SUTTON, James F. and another, to Charles H. Capen et al; 23d St, Nos 6 and 7 East, 5 years..... 9,000

THE BARRINGTON REALTY CO. to E. B. Knowles; Broadway, n e corner 96th St, 5 years..... 20,000

WINTER, Frederick, to Mary Trotter; 3d Av, 237, 4 years and 9 months..... 1,620

WITTE, George H., to Frederick Winter; 3d Av, 237, 5 years.....1,620-1,680

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTES, Frank A., to Julius Seher; Alexander Av, w s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 3 years..... 7,000

AUDLEY, Elizabeth M., to Elizabeth A. Gill; Robbins Av, s e corner of 150th St, 5 years..... 2,500

BETTS, Solomon, to H. Koehler & Co.; Avenue C, 70, saloon lease, demand.... 1,500

BETZ, Frances, to Jacob Danzig; 145th St, new line, n s, 345.10 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BRISLOVISKI, Mary, individually and as executrix, to Kalrah A. Odell; 2d Av, w s, 79 ft s of 14th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 300

DANZIG, Jacob, to Louis Diebord; 145th St, new line, n s, 326 ft w of Brook Av, widened, 2 years..... 1,000

DITTMAR, William J., to Sina Dittmar; Houston St, s s, 27 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year..... 1,615

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford, and others, Trustees; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 35,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford, and others, Trustees; 2d St, n s, 267.7 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 35,000

ENGEL, Martin, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 226 Broome St, 5 years..... 13,000

ENGEL, Simon, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 96 Allen St, 5 years..... 11,000

FUMO, Filippo, to Patrick Kelly; 223 East 103d St, saloon lease, demand..... 500

GILBERT, Charles N., to J. Allen Townsend; 24th St, n s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

GILBERT, Charles N., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 27 West 24th St, 3 years..... 30,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to James Suydam; Avenue B, w s, 73.4 ft n of 12th St, 5 years..... 8,000

GUNTZEL, Henry, and another to Max M. Stern; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, 1 year..... 46,000

HARDY, Ellen, to Julie F. H. Nevins; 176th St, n s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 12,000

HATJE, Mary G. and Joseph E., to Luther D. Garrett; 75th St, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 9 months..... 1,500

HAYES, William, to the New York Savings Bank; 141st St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1½ years..... 12,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to Howard Thornton, executor, &c.; 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 9,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to George H. Diehl; 142d St, n s, 425 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 8,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and Jacob Smalls to Estelle L. Bishop; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years..... 2,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Leggett Road, or Lane, e s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, except parts released, &c., 1 year.. 100,000

KEIL, William, Jr., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 9th Av, w s, 75.4 ft s of 54th St, instalments 17,400

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg, to William R. Bell; 62 East 101st St, installments..... 1,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to The Barrington Realty Company; Fort Washington Depot Road, s w s, being Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of lands of Fort Washington; Broadway, n e corner 96th St, leasehold, 5 years.. 25,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to The Barrington Realty Company; Fort Washington Depot Road, s w s, being Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of lands of Fort Washington, Broadway, n e corner 96th St, secures lease, &c., 5 years..... 20,000

LA GRASSA, Charles J., to the Union Dime Savings Inst tution; Broadway, n e corner of 96th St, 5 years..... 175,000

LAVANOUX, Edward, to Ely K. Upham; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 200th St, or Transverse Road, widened, 2 years..... 3,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 9,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 111.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year.. 9,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 79.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 116th St, s w corner of Manhattan Av; also 116th St, s s, 16.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 20,000

LYON, Mary J., to Union Trust Company; 590 7th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate, to Barbara Mahler; 123 Elizabeth St, instalments..... 19,000

MOORE, Annie, to J. A. Rottkamp; 432 East 89th St, 8 months..... 1,000

MURRAY, Matthew T., to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 54th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

NOULET, Maggie, to Michael Noulett; Union Av, e s, 84.8 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 1,000

O'BRIEN, Esther G., to Henry B. Wesselman; 174th St, s e corner of Park Av, 3 years..... 2,300

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 16,000

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of Wendover Av, and 4 adjoining parcels, 1 year, 5 mortgages..... 78,000

PETERS, Mary, to John P. Pope, lot 5, map Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,500

PROCHAZKA, George A, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Perry St, n w corner of Waverley Pl, 1 year..... 14,000

REICHERT, William, to Simon Uhlfelder; 319 East 70th St, 5 years..... 5,000

REICHERT, William, to Simon Uhlfelder; 317 East 70th St, 5 years..... 2,000

ROGERS, James, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; 132d St, s e corner of 12th Av, 3 years..... 19,200

RO

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—No. 2 red wheat, 69@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25¾@25½c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52½@54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $9.30@9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.55@5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@5.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market showed hesitation. Public cables were better than looked for, however, and private cables were encouraging regarding the outlook for English and Continental consumption of cotton. The market, therefore, opened safely at an advance of 1@2 points, and further improved 2@3 points, chiefly on a demand from European sources and from local shorts. While receipts of cotton were heavy and justified bearish estimates, the fact that the Southern spot markets were very strong made the bears extremely cautious. General speculative buying was not satisfactory, however, and by noon half the advance had been lost under liquidation. Later the market developed but little speculative stir, and varied only a point or so from the opening until near the close, when a dash of local and foreign shorts caused a sharp rally. The buying was prompted by fears of bullish cables and the morning's strong Southern market news. The market closed very steady at a net gain of 3 to 8 points. Sales were 4,225 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Savannah, 7¾c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 8c; Memphis, 7 11-16c; Augusta, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7 11-16c.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.71@7.73
March	7.68	7.71	7.65	7.64@7.70
April	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67@7.68
May	7.68	7.68	7.63	7.67@7.68
June	7.65	7.68	7.65	7.67@7.68
July	7.67	7.71	7.67	7.69@7.70
August	7.64	7.66	7.60	7.65@
September	7.21	7.27	7.21	7.27@7.28
October	7.04	7.11	7.02	7.10@7.11
November	7.02	7.07	7.00	7.07@7.08
December	7.03	7.05	7.00	7.07@7.08

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling upland, 4¾d; futures opened irregular, sellers at 2-64d decline; closed quiet at ½@64d net decline to 8-64d net advance latter on distant months; February, 4.31@4.32s; February-March, 4.28½s; March-April, 4.25½s; April-May, 4.22s; May-June, 4.20s; June-July, 4.18s; July-August, 4.16s; August-September, 4.10½s; September-October, 4½s; October-November, 3.57@3.58s; November-December, 3.54½s; Manchester—Yarns very firm; cloths quiet and firm.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "Several of the large consignments of wool have been in the market during the past week and have purchasers nearly all of the medium and low wools, particularly quarter bloods, which they could get at a reasonable price, especially fleeces. As a result of the almost unprecedented sales of these grades wools, stocks of that grade in this market must be reduced to a pretty low point, but there are foreign wools of the same grade on the way to this country, which will fill up the gap, and it is needless to say that there are more obtainable, as out of the United States supplies of such wools are plentiful. Fine wools are firm, but quiet. Prices generally are steady, and as high as they have been at any time, and the prevailing feeling in the trade is one of confidence and strength. Holders of wool will not concede and consumers have to pay full prices. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 4,204,000 pounds domestic and 250,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,454,000, against a total of 5,120,000 for the previous week, and a total of 4,656,000 for the corresponding week last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74 9-16	74 11-16	73 11-16	74½
July	74½	74⅝	73⅝	74½
Corn—				
May	38¾	38¾	38 9-16	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68⅝	69⅜	68⅛	68⅜
July	68 13-16	69¾	68¼	68⅝
Corn—				
May	32⅝	32 13-16	32 9-16	32⅝
July	33½	33 9-16	33⅛	33⅜
Oats—				
May	23¼	23 5-16	23¼	23¼
July	22 3-16	22¼	22⅛	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was nervous and unsettled all day. Opening at about ⅝c advance over the previous night, the May option sold off irregularly to 73 11-16c, rallying at the last hour very sharply to 74 1-16c, and closing firm at 74½c. Early in the day it looked as if bulls had permanently lost their hold upon the market, but toward midday the loss was recovered on advices from the Chicago market that London was up ⅝@¾d over the previous night. Although this was in direct contrast with Liverpool quotations, which closed ½@⅝d net lower, the scalping element was disposed to credit the London figures and bought considerable wheat on the strength of this news. After o'clock, however, a correction was suddenly received whereby prices were actually ½@1d lower, instead of at the advance first reported. This induced an excited effort to jumble over holdings acquired earlier in the day and prices went to pieces. A moderate export demand coming to light at the seaboard, and rumors that the English Coast was bare of wheat cargoes, succeeded finally in arresting the decline, and a subsequent recovery came in active demand from shorts. This grew in activity until at the close vigorous buying was in progress. French markets were weaker again and 25@65 points lower on wheat and flour. A new turn was given to the Argentine situation by cable advices from Italy stating that ports had been closed to all vessels coming to the Argentine because of the plague Home crop news was much the same as on Tuesday.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾c. Corn, 30¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 65¼c; May, 65¾@65¼c; July, 66¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¾@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55@55¼c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 34½@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 39¾c for both elevator and delivered, and 40c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; White straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1, Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.75@$2. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 70@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, $200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter within; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.75; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Flour—First patents, $3.55@$3.65; second patents, $3.25@$3.45; first clears, $2.55; second clears, $2.10. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$18.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20.50@$22; beef hams, $21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 60@80c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6½c; pigs, 6¾@6¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6@6¼c; 12 lb, 6@6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; picked hams, 9¼@10c; Western greens, 9¼@9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Refined, city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.60. Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.00; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s; American refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 56s 6d; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 7½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, ₤23; Southern, No. 2 soft, ₤20,75; steel rails, $36; pig-iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $28; Exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75. Brokers' price for lead, $4.72½ and for spelter, $4.75.

COFFEE.—The European cable accounts at hand when the market opened were much better than had been looked for. At the same time warehouse deliveries showed an outward movement of 25,960 bags. Still another factor of firmness was an indication of increasing interest in the open market for spot supplies. The effect of the latter fact was seen in an advance of 20@25 points on the opening call, while sales were only 1,000 bags. By noon the advance was 15@25 points, as compared with yesterday's closing figures. Later in the day the market ruled more active and firm, but closed steady at a net gain of 15@25 points, after having shown at one time an advance of 20 to 35 points. Total sales, 35,500 bags. Trading was restricted, in a measure, by conflicting views respecting the decrease to be shown in the world's visible supply by the February statement, some placing the decrease at 800,000 bags and others as high as 900,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.85
March	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.85@6.90
April	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
May	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.00@7.05
June	...	...	...	7.05@7.15
July	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.20
August	...	...	...	7.15@7.20
September	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
October	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
November	...	...	...	7.20@7.25
December	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 3,000 bags; stock, 500,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼@¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., 10@1¼ pf. net higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened parity ¼f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¾f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 33,000 bags. January, 46.75; February, 44; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$950; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3½c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; destroyed naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31¼@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35@36c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c. Lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90; spirits of turpentine, 54¼@55c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.82½@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.60; N, $2.95; W G, $3.55@$3.60; W W, $4.05@$4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 52@52½c; resin, $1.25@$1.30; crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Turpentine, 51c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.75; good to choice oxen, $4.60@$5.05; bulls, $3.35@$4.35; cows, $2.05@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $5.25@$9; little calves, $4.50@$5.12½; barnyard calves, $3.50@$4.25; Southern calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.62½@$5.50; culls, $2.75@$3.50; lambs, $6.25@$7.75; yearlings, $6; Canada lambs, $7.50. HOGS—$5.10@$5.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States:

503—Frederick Bardes, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the First National Bank of Hawarden, Iowa, et al. Advanced under the thirty-second rule and submitted by C. A. Brandenburg for the appellant and by William Milchrist for the appellees, on briefs filed in 429.

144—Bessie Barnett, appellant, vs. Joseph Barnett. Motion to dismiss from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

130—The United States, appellant, vs. the Richmond-Dana Mercantile Company et al.—Submitted by Solicitor General Richards, and F. E. Hutchins for the appellant. No brief filed for the appellees.

134—Guaranty Savings Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Bladow et al.—Submitted by S. B. Pinney for the plaintiff in error and by W. H. Standish for the defendants in error.

135—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lissa Martin, administratrix.—Submitted by M. A. Low, W. F. Pierce, A. L. Williams, W. R. Kelly, W. F. Evans, and N. H. Loomis for the plaintiff in error and A. A. Godard for the defendant in error.

136—The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City, plaintiff in error, vs. John F. Parlett, City Collector.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

137—The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

139—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jacobsen, claimant, &c., and 272—Anders Jacobsen, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. Oscar M. Springer et al.—Argued by Richard De Gray and T. E. Tarsney for Springer and by Wilhelmus Mynderse for Jacobsen.

141—Carrie Moss, appellant, vs. Richard Dowman.—Argument commenced by James K. Redington for the appellant.

Call for Thursday: 141, 142, 143 and 107, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

107—United States vs. Roessler.	99—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
108—Middleton vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	45—Union Marine Ins. Co. vs. The Chicago.
109—Philip vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.	46—Fosbinder vs. same.
110—Ammann vs. same.	115—Loppin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
111—Pollock vs. same.	116—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.	
113—Tregarthen vs. same.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

327—Williams vs. Schlicht, (inquest.)	181—Watts vs. Weston.
328—Same vs. Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co., (inquest.)	187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
178—Allison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	276—Simpson vs. same.
193—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry.	321—Havens vs. same.
133¼—Sanford vs. White	320—Davis vs. same.
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.	143—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale.
199—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	145—Prato vs. City of N. Y.
	149—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
	257—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 225, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, and 253.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haynes vs. Ed. El. Illum. Co.	25—Seitzman vs. Zalewitz.
2—Fleischer vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	26—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
3—Rhinelander vs. same.	27—Eberhardt vs. Kahn.
4—Davis vs. Flood.	28—Cassidy vs. Grant.
5—Friest vs. Van Goider.	29—Hassard vs. Schneider.
6—In re Lockwood.	30—Disbrow vs. Barberie
7—British Empire Typesetting Machine Co. vs. Loewenstein.	31—Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
8—Chesebrough Mfg. Co. vs. Klutsky.	32—Buckley vs. Goodrich.
9—In re Van Derveer.	33—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10—Loder vs. Haskell.	34—In re Waltonane.
11—Hauk vs. Decker.	35—Haft vs. Wertheim.
12—Sonn vs. Bryan.	36—Well vs. Radley.
13—Smith vs. Kingsley.	37—De Caumont vs. Doran.
14—Hawk vs. Hawk.	38—Durbrow vs. Cousins
15—Well vs. Well.	39—In re Baird.
16—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.	40—Am. Surety Co. vs. Crow.
17—Cohn vs. Greenbaum.	41—Rosenmeyer vs. same.
18—Gabler vs. Kullman.	42—Lindsay vs. Rosenberg.
19—In re France.	43—Friedman vs. Saul.
20—Goldstein vs. Wilson	44—Wood & Selick vs. Agee.
21—In re J. B. Colt & Co.	45—Weber vs. Weber.
22—Ryan vs. Folsom.	46—Press. Pub. Co. vs. W. C. Lottus Co.
23—People, &c., vs. Sommer.	47—Charles S. Caffrey Co. vs. Blaurock.
24—Garrison vs. Nixon.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Ah Sing Lung.	3—Elias Lazarus.
2—Adolph L. Meyer.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Karoline Giegengack, James Goodheart, L. Humphreys Gurteen, Max Kroll,	Mary E. Grau, James Pyle, Eugene McJimsey, Rosalie Reismann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1510—Contested will of Robert Bonner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.,) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Volger vs. Force—Augustus Van Wyck, Carpenter va. White—Arthur Truax, Whitman vs. Butler, (3 cases)—Vernon M. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Klappert vs. Norris—Daniel P. Hays.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Grace R. Bush vs. Benjamin F. Bush—Philip Waldenheimer, George Konopinski vs. John F. Dempsey—George Konopinski. William H. Carpenter vs. Charles B. White et al.—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

31—Moss vs. Manhattan Co.	96—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
4—Hartough vs. Scannell.	80—Bahr vs. Boley.
101—Shepard vs. Man. Ry.	88—Nicholson vs. Cinque.
78—Richardson vs. Hinck.	18—Matter of Naul.
45—Lain vs. Sayer.	91—Dav vs. B. H. R. R.
	30—Scandell vs. Columbus Construction Co.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Opens in Room 10, County Court House.

162—Come vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.	385—Everson vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
120—Sullivan vs. Muller	202—White vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
374—Jacobson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.	395—Miller vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Louis Conen, Joseph Cohen, Charles Latucca, Fred W. Eden, Concetta Muscarella, Lorenzo Namono, Thomas Moore, Edward Freeman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of John Hickey, Auguste T. Beguelin, Thomas Haslach, Angela Haslach, Bridget Mulanify, James K. Aikman, James Towhill, William Bode, Frances M. Emery, Eliza K. Bigelow, Mary Myles, Dorothy Williams, Bridget Ryan, James S. T. Stranahan, and Ellen D. Eames, or Ames. The administration in the estate of Rosy Seymour.

The transfer tax in the estates of Daniel W. Williams and Ellen Meehan.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 o'clock.—No. 14—The will of Annie M. Mosetter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.

42—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Langford and Tug Ferguson.	49—Hellesen vs. Tug Ferguson.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. ENGLANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham M. Englander, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham M. Englander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN FREIER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Freier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 31, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. OLSEN, individually and as a member of the firm of WHITE & OLSEN, Bankrupt. No. 1,901.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis A. Olsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOAQUIN LLERA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joaquin Llera of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joaquin Llera was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOAQUIN LLERA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joaquin Llera of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joaquin Llera was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

NO. 1,973.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH C. MERRIAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph F. Merriam, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HORACE MOODY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Horace Moody, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts and other claims in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 31, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. OLSEN, individually and as a member of the firm of WHITE & OLSEN, Bankrupt. No. 1,901.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis A. Olsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. POILLON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Poillon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, dated January 30th, 1900, the auction sale of the John V. Schaefer Company, 157 and 159 East 88th St., New York City, advertised for January 29th, 1900, at 10 o'clock, is hereby adjourned to February 1st, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, same place, when the property will be sold by Jacob Metz, Assignee, conjointly with Theodore M. Tatt, Temporary Receiver of the property of the John V. Schaefer Company, appointed by said order.

Dated Jan. 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK H. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mark H. Thompson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Mark H. Thompson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 44 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 31st, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for the liabilities of my wife, Dora N. Rogers, she having deserted my bed and board without cause.

CHARLES S. ROGERS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURE

Tunstall & Co. Heavily Short and Forced to Assign.

MR. TUNSTALL'S SUGAR DEALS

Wall Street Regards His Uncompleted Transactions of Tuesday as a Plunge to Save Himself.

The suspension of the Stock Exchange house of Tunstall & Co., whose heavy purchases in Sugar Trust stock on Tuesday had occasioned much wondering comment in Wall Street, was announced on the board yesterday soon after the opening of the market. The only official explanation for the failure came in the form of an announcement put out from the offices of the company, 52 Broadway, as follows:

"Owing to the bank refusing to certify our checks we were obliged to suspend temporarily. We hope to make a satisfactory settlement shortly." The notice was signed "Tunstall & Co.," and it was said that undoubtedly this brief statement would later in the day be supplemented by one setting out more fully the facts of the case.

Subsequently the assignment of the firm for the benefit of creditors, without preference, was announced, the assignee being Clarence J. Shearn, of Younge & Shearn, 56 Wall Street, and it was then said by Mr. Shearn that no statement would be forthcoming, probably, for several days.

But though nothing further of an official nature could be got on the subject, Wall Street had many stories to account for the failure. One of these is that the firm, through Tunstall's trading, got on the wrong side of the market, being heavily short of a number of stocks which lately have been rising in price, and in order, if possible, to retrieve lost fortunes, undertook to make a grand plunge in Sugar Trust stocks. And, hence, as alleged, the extraordinary buying of some 25,000 shares of that stock on Tuesday by Tunstall.

Yet the peculiar condition of Mr. Tunstall at the time when he was clamoring loudest for these Sugar stocks did not escape attention, and it was hinted after the close of Tuesday's business that Mr. Tunstall had been so excited that it might be that his contracts were not altogether those of a responsible person. Friends, in explanation, said that he had been worrying overmuch since the death of his father. Elsewhere other reasons were given. Later it was learned that a number of sellers of Sugar stock who had demanded certified checks for deliveries had been unable to get them, and that Mr. Tunstall as buyer had neglected to complete some of his transactions.

When the morning came Mr. Tunstall appeared on the floor, apparently as agitated as on the day previous, and at once proceeded to bid for more Sugar stock, with the result that the figure was bid up from 120 to 121⅝. Then, suddenly, several brokers offered the stock down several points lower, whereupon Mr. Tunstall left the floor, and a few moments later the announcement of the suspension was made.

As a consequence, under the rule of the Exchange, the long and short accounts of the firm were settled by selling for long account and buying for short. The failure caused no little excitement on the floor, though the only stock prejudicially affected was Sugar. That, after going as high as 121⅛, steadily declined on selling. At 117¼ however, it found support, and later rallied to 118¼, where it closed. During the day the dealings in the stock were nearly 150,000 shares at a net loss for the day of 1⅝ points.

It is estimated that the loss of Tunstall & Co. in Sugar alone will be at least $30,000. Discussing the failure, Mr. Wainwright, the junior member of the firm, said yesterday:

"I dislike very much to have my name brought into this matter at all. I have just joined the firm, and was very little interested in it. Our accounts at the close of Monday's business were in a very satisfactory condition, and there was no reason why there should have been any trouble. But Mr. Tunstall rushed into the market and bought about 20,000 shares of Sugar—which meant over $2,000,000 to pay for it—and made scarcely a single sale to help pay for the stock. I don't understand it."

Mr. Ahearn, the assignee, said: "I shall try to get at the true condition of things as soon as possible. We will not make a statement for at least a day or two."

In connection with the failure some questions are involved on which it is said, the several committees of the Stock Exchange will ultimately be called upon to sit in judgment. One involves the liability of a broker who, acting as agent for Tunstall & Co., bought a large block—some 6,000 shares—of Sugar stock on Tuesday, and did not give up his principal until after 3 o'clock. Another question is as to the action of the Clearing House in relation to the finances of the assigning firm. There was a balance of about $2,000 to the firm's credit at the time of the failure. The fact that the suspension was announced before 12:30 o'clock involved the question whether legally a check should not have been issued. The Clearing House authorities explain their position by saying that they simply hold the money as agents to protect those brokers who have had dealings with the firm.

Henry G. Tunstall, the senior member of the firm, is about thirty years of age. He started in Wall Street as a telephone boy with the firm of Macy & Pendleton. Later E. Hope Norton took an interest in the young man and advanced him, finally in August of 1896 purchasing for him a seat on the Exchange and taking him into partnership under the firm name of Norton & Tunstall. In November last the firm was dissolved, and Tunstall & Co. formed, with Tunstall as senior member and his father, Alphonse G. Tunstall, as junior. Mr. Tunstall, Sr., died last month, and a few days later, on Dec. 9, C. A. Wainwright was admitted to membership.

The assignment of the firm was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and was signed only by Mr. Wainwright.

PULLAR UNDER LAWYER'S FIRE.

Fails to Remember Letters from Mr. Page—His Condition.

Joseph W. Pullar was again on the witness stand yesterday in the trial of his action to have set aside his transfer to ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page and others, under duress, as alleged, of his interest of $50,000 as a beneficiary under the will of his second wife, Mrs. Johanna Pullar.

Gen. Burnett of counsel for the defense devoted the whole day to the cross-examination of the witness. A number of letters were shown him which he had written to Mr. Page as well as copies of letters from Mr. Page to him.

Asked as to whether or not he had received certain of these letters, specifically indicated, the witness said he could not remember. He also failed to remember particular testimony given on his direct examination.

Gen. Burnett asked him about his physical condition at the time of the transfer of his interest.

"Your stomach was pretty strong at that time, was it not?"

"No, I don't think it was."

"Well, you say you drank about half a gallon of whisky a day. To do that your stomach must have been sound?"

"No, I won't say sound; it was tough. I did not bother much about taking food."

After further testimony the case was adjourned to this morning.

NEW HIGH SCHOOLS APPROVED.

Building Committee Recommends the Erection of Two Structures.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education has approved the erection of two new high schools in Manhattan Borough. One of these is the Commercial High School, at Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the other the Girls' High School in West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The sites have been owned by the city for some time. The action of the committee, it is believed, will be confirmed by the Board of Education. It is hoped that both high schools will be opened next year. The Girls' High School will be five stories high and built in the form of the letter H. It will accommodate about 2,500 pupils, and will have an auditorium seating about 2,000.

German Charity Ball To-night.

The tenth German Charity Ball, which will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, is expected to eclipse its predecessors in brilliancy and financial results. The dance music will be conducted by John C. Rietzel of the New York Philharmonic Society.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I assure you that both the venison and the birds are imported," said the head waiter at one of the Broadway restaurants when a patron protested against the service of game out of season. "It is brought over in the French steamers, and is not American game at all, though we do not tell our patrons of that unless they make objections, as you have done." So the man who would not have the game law violated tried a French quail and found it to be wonderfully like the same sort of bird he has been in the habit of shooting at, at least, in this country. "How about that for an explanation?" asked the scribe of the steward, with whom he had had a sufficiently long acquaintance to warrant a familiar chat together. "Well, the waiter went the limit, I must confess. He had been told to say the game was imported, but the French business was a fancy of his own, and does not bear the official stamp of the house. Of course, it is an open secret that they are imported from no more distant point than the cold-storage warehouses, where there is always a supply of most any sort of game for the right purchasers. Our patrons want it, and we have to give them what they ask for, or else lose their trade. We never ask too many questions about game out of season, for the whole business is too ticklish to have much to do with, and of course it does not pay. Still, I don't see that we are any worse than the men who run the eating houses at Saratoga, particularly those along the shore of the lake that have such a reputation for their petite supers for two. I was there during the racing last August, and had the most delicious chicken partridge I ever ate in my life. It was out of season, of course, and it was all wrong to serve the half-grown birds. But the patrons of the places demand that sort of fare and are willing to pay for it, and the partridges have to suffer. Eating one of those birds, and asking no questions, I happened to see a gentleman from this city who is one of the most ardent advocates of the enforcement of the game laws of the State. I have no doubt he would prosecute us here if he knew where the game we have in winter came from. But he was with a jolly party then, and it would have been awkward to ask questions. I will say this in my own defense, that I will not buy and serve chicken partridges, though we have customers in the early Fall who do not hesitate to ask for them, even though they know the law is on. And they say they are sportsmen, too."

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Such an open Winter as this has been a most favorable one to the caretakers of the city parks. Workmen have succeeded in trimming practically all the trees and shrubs in Riverside Park, and the same sort of work is very nearly completed in Central Park, the absence of snow enabling the gardeners to work to the very best advantage. Trimmers of the hedges have little work remaining, and the parks will as a result be in the very best condition when Spring comes and the buds and blossoms put in an appearance. Up on what is known as "the goat walk" at Morningside Park the honeysuckles have not even shed their leaves this Winter, and the foliage in the vicinity of about One Hundred and Twentieth Street is almost as brightly green now as it was when the first cold blasts came in November. The high wall protects it from the cold winds, and the lower leaves show little evidence of frost bites.

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"Among the regular theatregoers there is one style of woman who is a nuisance, and against whom not a word of protest seems to have been raised," said one of the army of first-nighters. "I refer to the female who is never content to use the foot rests that are in place in most of the theatres in town. My wife has been annoyed by her, and so have some of her friends who have not reached that independent or degenerate stage that will permit them to follow this very unladylike fashion. These particular nuisances have a habit of sticking their feet up on the back of the seat directly in front of them, and working the toes of their shoes through until they have a firm resting place, regardless of the unspoken protests of the women in front of them whose gowns are often soiled by these women so careless of everything but their own comfort. I have seen men do the same thing, but I think the male offenders are much fewer in number, for the habit seems to be an essentially feminine one. How a woman gets her feet up there in these days of tight skirts is a mystery that no man can solve, of course; but the process, as I have seen it, is one that is by no means graceful. As a nuisance these women rank with the man who goes out between the acts for a drink, and both ought in some way to be suppressed."

***

Had one been intent on studying the gull family of birds, he would have had a fine opportunity yesterday at the upper reservoir in Central Park. Shortly before noon a flock of about a dozen came from the southwest and lighted on the open waters of the reservoir, and seemingly began feeding on some sort of young fish that were near the surface. Ten minutes later there was another flock of arrivals, and by 12:30 o'clock these visitors were increased by the arrival of a third flock, so that there were at the time fully fifty of the birds engaged in the chase for food and in preening their feathers. Most of them were old birds with the pure white plumage, but there were fully a dozen youngsters with the gray plumage that indicates youth instead of old age in the case of gulls. The collection was an unusually large one for that time of the day, and they are supposed to be birds that have been driven inshore by the recent heavy windstorms. The visits of these gulls are almost a daily occurrence, though they are rarely in so great numbers at one time in midwinter. Just at the end of Autumn, however, they are usually visitors in larger numbers at this spot, where they presumably rest a bit on their flight southward. Aside from the gulls and the always-present English sparrows, these are about the only birds now seen in the Park, though a sharp eye will occasionally find a belated junco about in the bushes.

***

Under the rays of the bright noonday sun the reservoir furnished one of the very pretty and dainty sights of the city yesterday. There was no trace of ice on the deep, blue surface of the water, and it was only on the east side that there was the least trace of any debris floating about. The face of the eastern retaining wall was a glare of ice, extending from the surface of the water to the granite coping that tops the reservoir walls. From this the rays of the sun were reflected as from a mirror, for the ice was several inches in thickness on the wall of the Fifth Avenue side. The walls of the west, south, and north sides were as bare of ice, however, as was the surface of the water itself. This peculiar appearance was due to the fact that the prevailing winds during the cold spell had been from the west. These had dashed the water up against the east wall, where it had frozen in a dazzling coating, while the rest of the wall remained perfectly dry.

***

To-morrow is, or will be, Candlemas Day, which is better known to the country folk and the queer weather prognosticators of the backwoods as "groundhog day." On that day, according to these weather prophets, the groundhog or woodchuck wakes from his Winter nap long enough to come out of his hole and take a peek at the weather. If he finds things pleasant he goes back and curls up for another long nap, as the presence of his shadow is proof to him that the Winter is not half gone. Should it be dark and damp, however, he stays out for a celebration, as that is proof to him that half the Winter is gone, and that his hibernation is near to an end. Country boys have already spotted the burrows of the groundhogs, and will await their forthcoming with a deal of anxiety in order to ascertain how much more of sleighing and skating they are to have, for they have been having both in the country to the north and east of here, even though New York has been deprived of its share of that sort of sport. Besides this secular importance of the day, it has a religious observance. To-morrow in all the Catholic churches the candles to be used in the religious ceremonies of the coming year are to be blessed—a ceremony that is impressive and attended with something of the spectacular.

***

"When are the two new wings to be opened to the public?" is a question that is asked a score of times daily by visitors to the American Museum of Natural History. It is a question that it is pretty hard to answer, according to the managers of the museum. Work on the interior of the east wing is well under way, and that is the first that will be opened, probably next Fall. There is no appropriation as yet for work on the interior of the west wing, though a part of the extension, leading from the main building to that wing, is now occupied by the collection of Aztec and Mexican replicas recently presented to the museum. But nothing has as yet been done on the interior of the west wing proper, and there must be an appropriation for interior finishing, as well as for cases, before it can be filled with curios, enough of which to fill both buildings are in the possession of the museum, and stored in cases and cellars. It seems probable that this portion of the building would remain closed until a year from now, at the earliest.

Shall we call it a "removal sale"?—expect to get out of the Leonard Street barn into the new store next week.

But, whatever it's called, it's a lucky happening for several hundred men wanting an overcoat.

Overcoats that mostly sold for $20, $25 and $28—some few fatter plums.

Now $15.

Young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34—every other size up to 46, with a scattering few up to 52.

At all 3 stores.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—The recovery by Daniel Kennedy of a verdict for $2,500 in his suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, against his employers, the Grace & Hyde Company, a corporation, for damages for injuries resulting from its alleged negligence, has just been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While Kennedy, a carpenter, was engaged about his duties in the night time, upon a scaffolding erected over the width of the sidewalk, in front of the Grand Central Station, guy ropes were stretched across the street from such scaffolding, and Kennedy was injured by a collision of a passing vehicle with such guy ropes, owing to the omission of his employer to adequately light and guard them. In an opinion by Judge Shipman, concurred in by Judges Wallace and Lacombe, it was held that the company was liable as for omission, as master, to furnish Kennedy a reasonably safe place for his work. The negligence of the company's foreman, a fellow employe, in omitting to make adequate provision for such guarding, was held to be the act of the master, for which the latter was personally responsible. Proof of the usual and customary method of guarding night work in a public street was held to be competent upon the question of negligence in omitting to light and station special watchmen to warn vehicles.

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MASTER AND SERVANT.—William L. Stimper, fifteen years old, entered the machine shop of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, in 1896, to learn the trade of a machinist. The agreement between the company and his father was that the boy was to be employed only in cleaning the shop, running errands and drillings holes, and he was not then to be placed at work on any machine without his father's consent. He had been at work there about six weeks when, while assisting, under the direction of his employer's foreman without the consent of his father, in operating a hydraulic pump he was injured by the fall of some of the parts, which had become loosened to the knowledge of the foreman, but which might have been secured by the use of a rope. An action brought by the boy in the Kings County Supreme Court against the company for damages for the injuries he received, was dismissed on the trial by direction of the Court. The judgment thereupon entered was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, which ordered judgment in favor for the plaintiff on the stipulation. The Court held that the jury was authorized to find that the company was guilty of negligence in permitting or directing the boy to work about the machine, and also because of the foreman's neglect to properly secure the machine and protect him.

***

EFFECT OF SURROGATE'S DECREE.—Josephine Kager, one of the beneficiaries under the will of Frederick Leonard, and entitled to two-ninths of his estate, brought an action in the Supreme Court to compel Charles Brenneman, who was decedent's executor, to account for an investment by him of estate moneys in land, partly purchased with estate money and partly with his own money, and for a proportion part of the income. The Appellate Division of the First Department had modified a judgment rendered in plaintiff's favor deciding that it was error for the trial court to direct a sale of the property and a division of its proceeds, as such relief would virtually make the action one for partition. It was held in an opinion by Justice Patterson, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and Justice McLaughlin dissenting, that the executor should be compelled to convey to each beneficiary a fractional interest in the land representing his share of the investment. A decree of the Surrogate made on the settlement of the executor's account, directing a distribution of the estate, which adjudged that the executor had invested $12,388.71 of estate money in the land, together with $29,188.36 of his own money, and charging him with a proportionate share of the investment as an asset of the estate, was held to be res adjudicata as to all parties who were duly cited or who appeared on the accounting. Mrs. Brenneman was held not to be entitled to dower in the fractional interest in the land her husband purchased with estate money.

TIGHE WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Commissioners Decide Against Thomas A. Tighe, the Contestant.

The second contest of the will of "Sir" Richard Tighe, who died several years ago leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000, was abandoned yesterday in the Surrogate Court by the counsel for Thomas A. Tighe, the contestant. The latter asserted that he was a grandson of the decedent. Commissions were appointed to take testimony in Kentucky and in Ireland. Their reports did not substantiate the claim of the contestant, and the action has been dropped.

In the disposition of the estate the bulk of the property went to sisters of Mrs. Tighe. The remainder, valued at $400,000, was divided among a number of relatives residing in County Westmeath, Ireland, including Brig. Gen. Richard Featherstone-Haugh and his brother, Col. John D. Featherstone-Haugh, both of whom are now with the British Army in South Africa.

New Captain in Eighth Regiment.

Company H, Eighth Regiment, which had a lively time a few weeks ago over the question of filling the Captaincy, elected Lieut. Oscar Ehman to the position. The trouble in the company began when ex-Capt. Joseph Solomon, who had command of the company before the Spanish war, tried to get back his old position after the return of the regiment from the front. Capt. Ehman has been in the Eighth since 1890, when he joined as a private. He served in the Spanish war. Col. Jarvis has expressed himself as highly pleased with the selection of the company.

To Urge Good Roads Appropriation.

The Automobile Club of America will hold a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening to urge upon the Legislature the importance of appropriating a liberal amount, under the Higbee-Armstrong bill for improving the highways of the State. Addresses will be made by Gen. Roy Stone, E. G. Harrison, and others.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL PLANS.

Ground for the New Buildings to be Broken Soon—Their Construction and Appointments.

The plans for the new buildings of the Mount Sinai Hospital are being completed rapidly by Architect Arnold W. Brunner. Most of the money has been raised, and the remainder, it is expected, will be obtained without difficulty. The excavations will begin early in the Summer. The total cost will be considerably more than $1,000,000.

The new hospital will occupy a group of buildings of marble and light brick, with marble trimmings, covering the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. All the buildings will be connected by covered corridors. The roofs of the ward buildings will be used as roof gardens, and will have sun rooms in the central portion for use in the Winter. All will be strictly fire-proof and finished as far as possible in the interior with tile and marble.

The main entrance will be in the Administration Building, facing One Hundredth Street. This structure, which will contain the offices, waiting rooms, physicians' rooms, committee rooms, and general assembly rooms, will be in the centre of the group. On the top floor of the Administration Building there will be a large main operating room and five smaller ones. These will be of the most approved modern type, with adjoining sterilizing rooms, anaesthesia, and recovering rooms, and will be entirely finished in white marble. The ceilings will be finished in tile and will be arched, with a large skylight in the centre.

To the right and left of the Administration Building, respectively, will be the medical and surgical pavilion. Each pavilion is to contain 160 beds, suitably arranged for patients of all classes.

Connected with the surgical pavilion by a corridor will be the children's pavilion. This structure will be at the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, and will be a four-story building containing sixty beds.

At Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, will be situated the dispensary, with the entrance on Madison Avenue. Adjoining it, on the north, will be the training school for nurses. There will be accommodations for 125 nurses.

Facing Central Park will be the private hospital, which will accommodate fifty patients. This structure will be built as nearly as possible like a hotel. It will be entirely separate from the other buildings.

Each floor of the hospital will contain an examining room, with north light; pantry, nurses' room, linen room, bathroom and toilets, so that each floor will practically be a perfectly equipped hospital in itself. The main wards will be 40 feet wide and 80 feet long, with windows on three sides, and not obstructed by columns. All corners will be rounded, and the ceilings will be finished in hard, smooth cement.

Women Give a Medal for Firemen.

The sum of $2,000 has been placed in trust by Mary C. Warren, widow of George Henry Warren, and Evelyn Trevor, widow of John B. Trevor, the interest of which is to be devoted annually to the purchase of a gold medal to be presented to the fireman performing the bravest deed at a fire during each year. The medal is to be called the Warren-Trevor Medal. Commissioner Scannell yesterday sent a letter to the donors thanking them for their public spiritedness.

Announcement

WE beg to announce the opening of our spacious store on February 1st, for the sale, at retail, of Imported and Domestic Costumes for Street and Evening Wear; Cloaks, Jackets, Driving Coats, Mantels, and Evening Wraps, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Millinery, Furs, novelties for shoulder and neck wear.

Our stock will comprise a representative collection of the latest styles.

Alcott & Weekes,

20th St., bet. Broadway & Fifth Ave.

STERN BROTHERS

To-day, Exceptional Values

Men's Colored Dress Shirts

of superior quality Madras in the latest patterns, open front and back; detached cuffs, at 95c

75 Doz. Night Shirts

White and Fancy Trimmings, fine quality of muslin, best finish, Value $1.00 at 69c

West Twenty-Third Street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Fine Dress Trimmings

Culled Out in Stock Taking.

Corded, Tucked, and all-over Embroidered, Taffeta Silks, in Black, White, and Most desirable shade, for Waists,

from $1.10 to $2.98 yards

An extensive assortment of SPANGLED ROBES, from $10.67 to $40.00. Regular value $25 to $60.00.

Remnants of Fine Dress Trimmings at one-quarter value, (on centre table—Silk Room.)

The balance of this season's Furs to close out quickly at a big cut from regular prices.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Birds

Birds Mate now; breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, trained singer, $10. Holden's New Book of Birds, 186 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots. All kinds singers and talkers. **G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.** Established 1875.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Study in Library Economy.

Somebody has said that when a reader travels, he finds whole shelves of his library walking about in coats and gowns. So when he comes here he finds his library wishes standing about in oak, mahogany made comfortable with leather, or tapestry—the perfection of form and finish, as our writing chairs do not sacrifice grace to comfort.

Or does he desire really convenient tables for filing books and papers? They are here too—large-topped, with a tier or two of shallow drawers underneath; solid writing tables, roomy enough for a regiment of papers, and his elbows besides. Bookcases worthy to be thrown into marked relief against the wall. Endless variety—and even factory prices are now reduced on many designs.

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freidericks, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Pevschnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6 at B'klyn, Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—OTELLO. VERDI. Mmes. Nordica, Van de Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké, Dippel, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....2:15 and 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. and Feb. 12
Last 3 Nights. ....THIRD MONTH....
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock,
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Onri, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, others. Mat. Sat., 50c
MONDAY.
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

CASINO! Last 9 Nights! Matinee Sat.
Engagmnt positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Lincoln Day)—1st time, "Princess Chic."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CORA STUART & CO. CARON & HERBERT
MIDGLEY & CARLISLE, GEORGE EVANS
GRAZER & HAZEL, FIELDS & WARD.

THE DEWEY. EAST 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. THE UTOPIANS.
TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night, "AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS."
Friday, (Pop pr.) "'S NULLERL."

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FEB. 2, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into TIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS MONDAY. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev, 8:10.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 | Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FOUR COHANS
15, 25, 50c. Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. The House That Jack Built
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. 2 Burlesques & Vaudeville.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S New Version. Naughty Anthony
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.
Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

Orion Theatre Palace Music Hall Roller Rink
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK.
SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

Wallack's. Olga Nethersole In Sapho.
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

HARLEM Op. House. Make Way for the Ladies 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Nxt wk—FRANK DANIELS in "THE AMEER."

Grand OPERA HOUSE. Ward & Vokes THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Next Wk.—"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

TO-DAY Ends The Great White Sale

Great selling has been the rule, but great selling could not have been possible were not Values such as made visitors quick to buy . . . "There is no advertisement like a pleased customer," and the story of how we were selling Goods of Merit made good news to impart to others.

TO-DAY, YOU CAN BUY AS FOLLOWS:

Great Hosiery Values

Children's Heavy Corduroy Rib—fast Black—double thread—spliced knees—6 to 10 inch; .14
ALSO
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—Hermsdorf dye—double soles—high spliced heels—all sizes. .14
Children's Seven-and-one Rib Hose—Hermsdorf fast Black—extra double knees, heels and toes—strong, closely woven—6 to 10 inch, .24
ALSO
Ladies' Black Ingrain Lisle Thread Richelieu Rib—White double heels and toes. .24

Ladies' Wrappers

Two Attractive Offerings:—
Ladies' Imperial Twill Wrappers—fleece back—tasteful Chaille designs in shaded violet and Blue effects—deep flounce on skirt—waist trim'd with washable braid—very newest designs. .98
Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers—Best Colorings in neat all over figures or fancy stripes—also New Cambric Wrappers, Navy, Black and Red, with white figures—ruffled yoke with braid or fancy em'by—plain or flounced Skirts. .79

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Cheviots, Whipcords and Coverts, in Tan, Gray, Brown, Castor; Oxfords, in Blue, Gray and Black; Fitted Coats, fly fronts or Reefers; Stitched or strapped—some braided, All coats lined with satin or silk, Skirts in various styles—
Value Ten Dollars and more. 5.98
Value Fourteen Dollars. 8.98

Imported Dress Goods

Value 98 cents. .69
An opportunity to obtain fashionable, desirable goods for less than import price, Whipcords, Coverts and Granites in plain and mixed tintings of Gray, Brown, Cadet, Castor, Peacock, Reseda, Violet, Navy, Tan and Plum—handsome, stylish fabrics suitable for wear almost the year around.

Ladies' Underwear

Reliable Qualities—full sizes—Neatly Made.
Good Muslin Drawers—deep cambric ruffle—with hemstitching .21
Muslin and Cambric Drawers inserting of lace or emb'y—deep emb'd ruffle. .49
Gowns—superior muslin—empire, V or high neck—fancy trim—12 styles. .59
Muslin and Cambric Gowns—20 styles—elaborately trim'd with lace or emb'y. .95
Muslin Skirts—deep flounce with two or three insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'y. .98
Cambric Skirts—deep flounce—twenty insertings of Val lace—cluster tucks and lace ruffle. 1.35
Muslin Chemises—tucks and inserting. .29
Fine Muslin Chemises—circular, square, and open front—lace or emb'y trim. .49
Ladies' Knit Merino Skirts Fleece lined—Medium and heavy—earlier sold at 59 and 69 cents. .39
Cambric Corset Covers—V or square neck—inserting and edge of emb'y. .25
Fine Cambric Corset Covers French and other dainty styles—lace or emb'y trim. .49

Sale of School Supplies

Cut Prices:—

Writing Tablets—3 sizes	2
Composition Books—single and double lines	3
Students' Note Books	2
Drawing Books	3
Book Slates—2 sizes	5
Slate Pencils—box of 100	.10
Extra grade—dozen	5
Compasses—with pen, pencil, and leads	.14
Chalk—144 pieces	6
Colored Crayons—6 pieces	1
Paper Lead Pencils—doz	.10
Ink and Pencil Erasers	3
Special lot Pencil Boxes—6 styles	.10
Boys' Canvas School Bags—leather straps	.29
Girls' Felt School Bags—with rings	.49
Straps with handles	5